State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

and U.S. EPA Region 10

Performance Partnership Agreement

July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016

Performance Partnership Agreement

Between the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Region 10

We are pleased to sign the Performance Partnership Agreement between Oregon DEQ and EPA.

DEQ and EPA have a joint commitment to ensure success of this PPA. Collaborative approaches to addressing environmental issues ensure efficient and focused use of resources and are essential to achieve environmental results. DEQ and EPA's partnership reflects an agreement to align and focus resources on priority work, and to make difficult choices about what work will not get done due to cuts in program funding and staffing.

Working in partnership to achieve our environmental goals, and making decisions regarding how best to employ our resources within the context of funding uncertainties, requires timely communication and collaboration. During this PPA the agencies' leadership will meet periodically to check in on our progress, identify issues and enhance our partnership.

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Dennis McLerran, Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA - Region 10

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Dick Pedersen, Director
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

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PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Performance Partnership Agreement describes how the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. EPA Region 10 will work together to protect Oregon's environment during the state fiscal years 2015 and 2016 that are from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016.

The PPA is an agreement documenting the commitments of EPA and DEQ regarding implementation of federally-delegated environmental programs, and is part of a wider effort called the National Environmental Performance Partnership System, an agreement between EPA and the Environmental Council of States (ECOS, the association of state environmental directors). The goal of NEPPS, and of PPAs, is to promote flexibility, accountability, and innovation in state/federal agreements regarding implementation of federal environmental programs delegated to states for operation. PPAs are intended to enhance protection of the environment by focusing attention on overall environmental protection goals and the actual results of efforts to achieve these goals, not on government programs and the number of actions taken.

EPA and the states, through ECOS, are working together to reaffirm the NEPPS principles of *joint* planning and priority setting processes, and providing flexibility to allocate scarce resources to address the highest environmental and public health priorities, particularly in light of continued declining federal revenues. The NEPPS model being discussed by EPA and the states is one of co-governance, embracing and redefining the collaborative relationship between states and EPA, promoting allocation of resources to address state and regional priorities, and encouraging the use of best practices and innovative strategies to maximize environmental results.

The PPA appendices contain program-specific work plans for Air Quality, Hazardous Waste, and Water Quality describing the joint priority work to be accomplished during state fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

This PPA also serves as the work plan for the Performance Partnership Grant covering state fiscal years 2015 and 2016. A PPG allows for a number of grants to be combined into one flexible grant package that reduces administrative burden and enhances efficiency by consolidating several grants into one. This allows states the flexibility to direct resources to the highest environmental and public health priorities.

Grants from the following program authorities are included in this agreement and are combined in the PPG:

- Clean Air Act, Section 105
- Clean Water Act, Section 319 (partial grant)
- Clean Water Act, Section 106
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 3011
- Safe Drinking Water Act – Underground Injection Control, Section 1443(b)(1)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

EPA and DEQ staff members were guided in these PPA negotiations by their respective program guidances, strategic plans and priorities, and other agreements. DEQ's 2014 strategic priorities and EPA's national goals for 2014-2018 share similar objectives that achieve the requirements of CAA, CWA, SDWA and RCRA with limited resources. DEQ and EPA will continue to improve collaboration and integration of joint strategic planning efforts, including resources, to achieve the highest overall environmental benefits specific to Oregon.

EPA's Strategic Priorities

EPA's Strategic Plan charts the course for advancing EPA's priorities and mission to protect human health and the environment. The EPA developed the FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan in accordance with the Government Performance and Results (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010.

The Plan identifies the measurable environmental and human health outcomes the public can expect over the next four years and describes how EPA intends to achieve those results. The Plan represents a commitment to core values of science, transparency, and the rule of law in managing environmental programs.

The Plan identifies five strategic goals to guide the EPA's work:

- Goal 1: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
- Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters
- Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
- Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
- Goal 5: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

The Plan also sets forth the following four cross-agency strategies which set clear expectations for changing the way EPA does business in achieving its results.

- Working toward a sustainable future
- Working to make a visible difference in communities
- Launching a new era of state, tribal, local, and international partnerships
- Embracing EPA as a high-performing organization

The plan prioritizes environmental justice, continuing to focus on urban, rural, and economically disadvantaged communities, to ensure that everyone, regardless of age, race, economic status, or ethnicity, has access to clean water, clean air, and the opportunity to live, work and play in healthy communities.

The Plan also includes EPA's Agency Priority Goals (APGs), a component of the Administration's performance management framework which supports improvement in near-term outcomes related to the Strategic Plan. More information on the Agency's APGs is available at Performance.gov.

Oregon DEQ's Strategic Priorities

DEQ's mission is to be a leader in restoring, maintaining and enhancing the quality of Oregon's air, land and water. The agency's vision is to work collaboratively with all Oregonians for a healthy and sustainable environment. Since 2010, DEQ has embraced outcome-based management as its new business model to reach this vision. Outcome-based management is a system for setting goals for the agency's core (day-to-day) work, and for developing and using performance measures to frequently assess progress in meeting those goals. This system encourages efficient use of resources and improved accountability and transparency to achieve Oregon's environmental goals. The agency has made steady progress since 2010 to implement the system, and is transitioning to a new organizational structure to fully support outcome-based management.

Within this evolving organizational structure, DEQ's strategic priorities focus on five themes: improving and protecting environmental quality, reducing pollution, implementing outcome-based management, supporting DEQ's infrastructure, and encouraging sustainability. Two of these priorities, improving and protecting environmental quality and reducing pollution, are directly targeted at environmental management while the other priorities, implementing outcome-based management, supporting DEQ's infrastructure and

encouraging sustainability, provide overarching frameworks to enhance the agency's work. Adjustments to these priorities may be made over time as DEQ implements its new organizational model. In addition to these priorities, DEQ continues its work to strive for environmental justice, improve tribal government relations and help Oregonians comply with environmental regulations.

Improving and Protecting Environmental Quality

DEQ's commitment to improving and protecting environmental quality is inherent in its mission to maintain and enhance the quality of Oregon's air, land and water. Most notably, three of the highest agency priorities are detailed below, including DEQ's continuing work of: improving air quality, improving water quality, and responsibly managing Oregon's solid and hazardous waste materials. Climate change and its impacts are considered throughout the implementation of DEQ's air, water and land improvement and protection efforts.

Improving Water Quality

The availability of clean water is critical to Oregon's environment, residents and economy. Protecting Oregon's rivers, lakes, streams, territorial sea and groundwater quality keeps the state's waters safe for numerous beneficial uses, such as drinking water, fish habitat, recreation and irrigation. DEQ works with state, local and federal partners on the overall water quality, quantity and ecosystem protection efforts, is involved with local communities to protect watersheds and provide innovative and efficient wastewater infrastructure, and continues to work locally to support and encourage the implementation of clean water plans.

Improving Air Quality

Meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards and reducing exposure to toxic air pollution are key elements of DEQ's work to protect public health. DEQ works closely with communities that violate air quality health standards to develop strategies, plans and programs to reduce emissions and ultimately bring those communities into attainment with federal standards. DEQ works to reduce cancer-causing toxic air pollution from specific sources such as vehicles, diesel engines, woodstoves and industrial sources. DEQ also works with state, local and federal partners to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change and to improve visibility in scenic areas by developing and implementing strategies to reduce and prevent pollution from industrial, commercial, motor vehicle and household sources.

Managing Materials Responsibly

Significant environmental, economic and social problems are directly related to how materials are produced and used – and current production and use of materials are not sustainable. DEQ is implementing a long-term plan, *Materials Management in Oregon: 2050 Vision and Framework for Action.* The document describes a future where Oregonians produce and use materials responsibly, conserving resources, protecting the environment, and living well. It presents a comprehensive and holistic view, identifying both environmental impacts across the full life cycle of materials, and specific actions that can be taken to reduce those impacts. To achieve the *2050 Vision,* DEQ performs foundational work, develops policies and regulations, engages in collaborations and partnerships, and develops education and information for its partners to use.

Reducing Pollution

DEQ has an agency-wide toxics reduction strategy to guide its efforts in reducing toxics that pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment. The strategy makes the most efficient use of agency resources by focusing on the highest-priority toxic chemicals, implementing actions to reduce toxics at their source, establishing partnerships with other agencies and organizations to increase effective use of public and private resources, and using environmental outcome statistics to measure the effectiveness of strategy implementation. Some strategies to reduce toxics, such as reducing fossil fuel combustion, offer additional co-benefits by diminishing greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. In addition to the toxics reduction strategy, other DEQ pollution reduction efforts include: reducing water quality pollution through implementation-ready TMDLs for the Mid-Coast Basin and enhancing the Pesticide Stewardship Program, as well as implementing sustainable materials management through the *Materials Management in Oregon: 2050 Vision and Framework for Action*.

Implementing Outcome-Based Management

The agency has made steady progress since 2010 to implement its outcome-based management system. DEQ started its first phase of agency reorganization in early 2014 to better support the system. The second and subsequent phases will complete the transition through 2015. DEQ's new organizational structure aligns with the agency's core work map, which details agency-wide goals and the supporting processes, measures and outcomes. Although core work map details are still evolving, this new structure focuses on outcomes and results to encourage efficient use of resources and improved accountability and transparency through measures tracking. To date, DEQ managers and staff have held 11 quarterly reviews to track progress on a growing number of measures, currently at about 120. This new organizational structure reduces programmatic "silos" by encouraging environmental problem-solving through integrated solutions across its air, land and water programs rather than organizing solutions based on individual programs.

Supporting DEQ Infrastructure

DEQ is investing in needed infrastructure improvements, especially those tied to technology, as well as documents and records management. The agency developed a four-year infrastructure technology strategy and a related technology implementation plan. DEQ is also developing its Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) system and taking steps to eventually implement EPA's electronic reporting rules. Initial efforts will focus on what it will take to replace DEQ's outdated water quality permitting and invoicing system to move toward a more streamlined, electronically accessible permitting and invoicing system. Other key activities will include efforts to better define business process needs to modernize and enable e-government and e-commerce activities. This is a massive undertaking, as DEQ does not currently have processes in place or the infrastructure to support this type of a system.

Encouraging sustainability

DEQ is beginning to implement its sustainability plan to align with the outcome-based management principles. This plan encourages practices that result in clean air, water and land that support socially and economically healthy communities under a framework of sustainability. This framework requires the balancing of decisions and processes with the biosphere's ability to maintain a healthy environment. The framework will transect multiple levels from environmental improvement policy and pollution reduction strategies, DEQ agency operations and infrastructure to community infrastructure and public engagement in sustainable behaviors. As a first step to implement this plan, DEQ intends to systematically identify agency rules and practices that can be made more sustainable or otherwise encourage communities to operate their environmental control systems in more sustainable ways.

Environmental Justice and Tribal Government Relations

Environmental Justice

Oregon DEQ is committed to the principles of environmental justice (EJ) and striving to ensure that the agency's actions address the interests of Oregon communities, including minority, low-income and other traditionally underrepresented communities, as much as state and federal laws allow.

Oregon's Environmental Justice law (Oregon Revised Statutes 182.535-182.550), took effect in January 2008, and created new environmental justice requirements for Oregon DEQ and other state agencies. The law requires agencies to consider environmental justice when determining whether and how to act, providing greater public participation to all people affected by decisions, and creating a citizen advocate position to support this work.

Since the law was adopted in 2007, Oregon DEQ has taken a number of actions to implement actions regarding Environmental Justice into the agency's work. In 2014-16, Oregon DEQ will continue efforts to further the progress of EJ in Oregon. This will include:

- Ensuring that all Oregon DEQ employees, where appropriate, take the on-line EJ training;

- Collaboration with EPA and other states to share information about current EJ issues, activities and events applicable to Oregon;
- Participation and working with EPA on any national or regional EJ efforts or initiatives as resources allow;
- Working with EPA to develop EJ trainings for specific Oregon DEQ programs as needed;
- Exploring opportunities to focus Supplemental Environmental Project funds resulting from civil penalties for environmental law violations in environmental justice communities;
- Incorporating EJ and cultural competency expectations in Oregon DEQ manager position descriptions and performance management materials where appropriate;
- Ensuring compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This includes participating in EPA sponsored training and/or guidance to help achieve compliance with Title VI;
- Developing a Limited English Proficiency guidance for Oregon DEQ;
- Once EPA's EJ Screen is available publically, DEQ will develop and implement a plan to ensure appropriate outreach is conducted associated with DEQ decisions in communities that are identified as having potential environmental justice issues. This plan will outline enhanced public participation actions, consider limited English proficiency, traditional or cultural needs, and ensure early engagement, and information exchanges. Ultimately, the plan will be implemented by and tailored to all of DEQ's environmental programs related to adopting rules, making permit decisions, awarding grants and loans, overseeing cleanup activities, and conducting enforcement actions. The plan will include outcome-based measurements.
- Strive to diversify Oregon DEQ's advisory committees and workgroups as much as possible, including, but not limited to, participants representing environmental justice issues. And;
- Ensuring engagement with EJ stakeholders in future PPA's in consultation with Oregon's Environmental Justice Task Force.

If additional funding for EJ work in Oregon is available and awarded, Oregon DEQ would use it for the activities below:

- Reduce barriers to participation by environmental justice communities in Oregon DEQ public meetings/hearings regarding Oregon DEQ regulatory actions.
- Reduce barriers to participation by environmental justice communities in community exploratory meetings Oregon DEQ would like to set up throughout Oregon to learn about their interests and challenges.
- Implement recommendations in Oregon DEQ's statewide Toxics Reduction Strategy to reduce toxic pollution to Oregon's air, water and land, which may have disproportionate effects on environmental justice communities.
- Implement recommendations from the Portland Air Toxics Solutions Recommendations that address Environmental Justice communities as determined by the Environmental Justice Analysis conducted for the project.

Compliance and Enforcement

For this biennial agreement, DEQ and EPA intend to explore ways to work-share and increase joint planning for implementing compliance and enforcement priorities. Priorities include National Enforcement Initiatives as well as regional and state priorities.

DEQ considers compliance monitoring, compliance assistance and enforcement critical to its regulatory mission and is committed to continued investment in these activities as part of an integrated strategy for the core programs. DEQ identifies violations through self monitoring reports, compliance inspections and complaint response. Using its discretion, DEQ initiates formal enforcement for orders and penalties as appropriate under its rules and guidance. Such a strategy allows the state to focus on important environmental and compliance issues, deter those who might violate, maintain a level playing field for the majority who do comply, and promote a healthier environment.

DEQ supplements some of its regulatory programs with "technical assistance" and other non-enforcement educational efforts. These efforts help regulated entities – especially small businesses – better understand regulatory requirements, find cost-effective ways to comply, and improve environmental performance through the use of pollution prevention, environmental management practices, and innovative technologies.

DEQ works with a multitude of other local, state and federal agencies, including the Oregon Department of Justice's Environmental and Cultural Resources Enforcement Unit, the Oregon State Police and EPA's Criminal Investigation Division to identify, investigate, and present possible environmental crimes for prosecution at both the state and federal levels.

During the period covered by this biennial agreement, EPA will conduct the third State Review Framework (SRF) of DEQ's compliance and enforcement programs that implement federal clean air stationary source, clean water, and hazardous waste laws. DEQ will coordinate with EPA to ensure that the SRF is based on quality data that reflects the work DEQ performed during the audit period, implements the round-three revised metrics, and follows the revised processes. EPA will provide DEQ the opportunity to review and comment on the draft SRF report and will address DEQ's comments in the final report. DEQ will implement corrective actions identified in final SRF report.

Overview of EPA's and Oregon DEQ's Joint Objectives

DEQ and EPA share the goals of clean air, clean land, clean water, healthy communities and compliance with environmental laws. This PPA incorporates EPA's national and regional objectives in ways that fit with Oregon's priorities and objectives. Each agency has unique responsibilities to achieving these objectives, with a common outcome of environmental protection. For example, EPA sometimes focuses protection on national scale concerns while DEQ focuses protection on state or more local scale concerns. Both agencies take a holistic approach to protecting water, including taking measures to ensure water quality and quantity, preventing pollution and reducing toxics, and engaging communities and partners in problem-solving strategies to help clean up communities and advance sustainable development.

Two of EPA's national goals, *Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance* and *Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development*, provide an overarching theme to the work associated with both agencies. DEQ's outcome-based management system and subsequent commitment to encouraging sustainability is intended to provide the foundation to accomplish these goals through innovative and efficient practices with measurable outcomes that support concepts from the Government Performance and Results Act.

EPA's and Oregon DEQ's remaining objectives are closely aligned. For example, EPA's priorities of *Addressing Climate Change* and *Improving Air Quality* are included in Oregon DEQ's *Improving and Protecting Environmental Quality* and *Reducing Pollution*. Other examples of the agencies' strategic alignment include pollution prevention efforts and controlling pollution sources.

Where there are funding uncertainties, creative opportunities will be explored such as work share in order to maximize the overall environmental benefits. The attached Air Quality, Hazardous Waste, and Water Quality work plans describe how Oregon DEQ and EPA will collectively work together on specific activities to help achieve the environmental goals outlined in this agreement.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

DEQ and EPA have developed agreements regarding the process for conducting joint evaluation of performance. The specific process is included in the attached work plans for each program. The purpose of the joint evaluation process is to discuss:

- Work plan accomplishments
- Effectiveness of work performed
- Existing and potential problem areas
- Suggestions for improvement

MODIFYING THE AGREEMENT

The PPA is intended to be a "living" document. Although DEQ and EPA developed this agreement based upon current and projected information, it is possible that either partner may want to revise the agreement based upon new information or changes that occur during the timeframe of the agreement.

Economic conditions have an impact on DEQ and EPA's operating budgets. Potential future reductions in state or federal funding in air, hazardous waste or water programs is one reason modifications to the commitments outlined in this PPA might be required. An example of the implications of potential federal water quality budget reductions to PPA commitments is detailed in the "Water Quality Program" section of Appendix C. In the event of any major budget reductions that affect the ability to meet outlined commitments in this PPA, EPA and DEQ will work closely to re-negotiate work plans to meet commitments with the available funding. Additionally, re-negotiation of PPA commitments may be required in order to address changes in environmental conditions or priorities.

DEQ and EPA expect that, in most instances, negotiating changes will be a fluid process that both agencies can readily agree to, or that changes will be interpreted to be within the scope of the existing agreement. These modifications can be captured through written or verbal side agreements. When major changes are needed, the PPA can be re-opened and re-negotiated under the direction of the DEQ Director and EPA Regional Administrator.

When either agency believes that changes are needed, the agencies will need to reach agreement on the following:

- The level of resources necessary to do the work,
- Any specific disinvestments from existing work that will be required to accomplish this new work, and
- The roles and responsibilities of each agency to support identified projects.

AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

The goal of DEQ's Air Quality Program is to ensure Oregon's air is healthy to breathe, protect valued resources such as visibility and ecosystems, and reduce greenhouse gases. DEQ uses a number of measures to determine how well these goals are being met.

- **Percent of communities within DEQ's jurisdiction that have been redesignated from nonattainment to attainment with a National Ambient Air Quality Standard. DEQ also considers the number of nonattainment area designations avoided through early intervention and pollution prevention to be a very important goal and measure.**

Until recently, 100 percent of Oregonians lived in areas that meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for criteria pollutants, which represents a tremendous improvement from a period of routine violations in the 1980s and early 1990s. However, based on new health information, EPA tightened the standard for fine particles to a level that two Oregon communities - Klamath Falls and Oakridge - are designated nonattainment, one additional community – Lakeview - violates the new PM2.5 standard but has yet to be formally designated nonattainment by EPA. Recent severe winter cold and air stagnation events have put several other communities at risk of violating the lower PM2.5 NAAQS. During this PPA period, DEQ will be working with Klamath Falls to bring the area into attainment through implementing the control measures in the attainment plan. Lane Regional Air Protection Agency has responsibility for attainment planning in Oakridge, which is located in Lane County. DEQ staff is also working with EPA partners to restore air quality in Lakeview to health levels through a "PM Advance Plan" before a formal nonattainment area designation becomes necessary. DEQ staff are also conducting pollution prevention work in the communities of Prineville and Burns to prevent violations of the PM2.5 NAAQS.

- **The number of days when air is unhealthy for (a) sensitive groups, (b) all groups (DEQ Key Performance Measure 12).**

While most communities are meeting federal air quality standards, which are based on repeated high levels of pollution over several years, there are still numerous individual days when the air is unhealthy to breathe in many communities. One of the key performance measures that DEQ uses to gauge air quality is the number of days when the air in Oregon communities exceeds federal air quality standards. The measure has two parts: part (a) tracks whether Oregon's air is healthy to breathe for sensitive groups, asthmatics, children, and the elderly; and part (b) tracks whether Oregon's air is healthy to breathe for healthy adults.

DEQ's goal is to eliminate all unhealthy air days in all communities. Across the state, there were 78 days in 2011 and 39 days in 2012 in which air was unhealthy for sensitive individuals. For 2011, this included 18 days in Lakeview, 15 days in Oakridge, 11 days in Klamath Falls, 8 days in Burns, 7 days in Hillsboro, 6 days in Portland, and 4 days in Medford. For 2012 this included 10 days in Lakeview, Klamath Falls had 9 days, Oakridge had 6 days, John Day had 3 days, Bend had 3 days. In 2012, summertime wildfires and prescribed burns in southern and eastern Oregon contributed to 15 unhealthy for sensitive populations days, but woodstove use is the primary source of unhealthy air days. Data for 2013 is still being finalized and compiled.

In addition to fine particulate, EPA is reviewing the ozone standard and may propose changes to the standard that could have significant effects on Oregon. The effect of the proposal on Oregon could range from minor to major depending on the final standard. Besides tighter standards, population growth presents an ongoing challenge in continuing to meet the federal standards for other pollutants.

APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Air Quality Program Joint Priorities

DEQ and EPA worked together to develop the Performance Partnership Agreement Air Quality Program Work Plan. The objective was to come up with a plan that targets Oregon's most important air quality issues within the constraint of limited resources. Through this partnership agreement, both agencies have agreed to support each other's efforts in the following important work.

Priority 1: Meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Fine particulate, PM2.5: As noted earlier, Klamath Falls is officially designated as a fine particulate nonattainment area. DEQ worked with EPA and the local community to develop an attainment plan, which was adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission and submitted to EPA for approval in late 2012. EPA approval of the plan is pending. During this PPA period, DEQ will be working with Klamath Falls to bring the area into attainment through implementing the control measures in the attainment plan. DEQ will continue to monitor progress towards the goal of attaining the PM2.5 standard by the attainment date. If this goal becomes infeasible, it will be a priority for DEQ, in coordination with Klamath Falls and EPA, to undertake the necessary planning and technical work to bring the area into attainment. While not yet designated as a nonattainment area, Lakeview is also violating the fine particulate standard. Many other Oregon communities, including Eugene-Springfield, Albany, Portland, Burns, Medford, and Prineville are potentially at risk of exceeding and/or violating fine particulate standards due to severe winter cold and air stagnation events in 2013. The next few winters could greatly affect healthy air quality levels in these communities and prompt more preemptive pollution prevention action by DEQ.

In response to nonattainment concerns state-wide, the 2009 Legislature passed a bill requiring the removal of older, noncertified woodstoves upon home sale, as well as banning the sale of certain wood burning devices currently exempt from EPA emission standards. The Environmental Quality Commission adopted implementation rules in the fall of 2010, and DEQ is now working with local communities, realtors, woodstove dealers and others to implement the program. During 2010 and 2011, DEQ administered an American Recovery and Reconciliation Act grant for $2,000,000 to replace uncertified woodstoves with cleaner heating devices. Funds were spent in areas with the most significant PM 2.5 pollution problem. Also, in 2014, the legislature provided funding for five regional solutions projects throughout the state including 1.5 million dollars for additional woodstove replacements and home efficiency upgrades in Klamath and Lake Counties. Funding for the project will come from bond sales conducted in March of 2015. Going forward, DEQ and EPA will work together to seek additional resources to replace more uncertified stoves in high priority PM2.5 areas.

Ongoing funding for local government wood heating curtailment and enforcement programs is expected to be a major challenge in the coming years. Funding for fine particulate monitoring is also expected to be a major challenge. DEQ staff has developed legislative proposals in each of these areas and those proposals are currently under consideration.

Carbon Monoxide and particulate, PM10: All areas of Oregon are in compliance with the federal PM10 and the carbon monoxide National Ambient Air Quality Standards. DEQ has begun working with EPA to identify options for "limited" maintenance planning and fast track SIP approval to update several legacy CO and PM10 plans. These pollutants are no longer at levels of concern, yet there are several legacy requirements (such as monitoring commitments) that need to be addressed in the SIP. Obsolete monitoring commitments are also being addressed through DEQ's annual state air monitoring plan review with EPA.

Ozone: In January 2010, EPA proposed revisions to the ozone (or smog) National Ambient Air Quality Standard, based on a reconsideration of the health data used to set the ozone standard in March 2008. Under EPA's proposal, the 8-hour primary standard would be strengthened from the current 0.075 parts per million

to somewhere within the range of 0.060 to 0.070 ppm (equal to 60 to 70 parts per billion). In late 2011, EPA cancelled the reconsideration, but announced plans to propose a new ozone standard during 2013. EPA then delayed the new ozone NAAQS proposal until sometime in late 2013 or early 2014. EPA now plans to propose a new ozone NAAQS in January 2015.

The effect of the proposal on Oregon could range from minor to major depending on the final standard. All areas in Oregon are now meeting the existing standard of 0.075 ppm using the most current three-year average data. No areas would violate a standard of 0.070 ppm, the Portland and Medford areas are very close to a standard of 0.065 ppm, and all areas currently monitored except for Bend would violate a standard of 0.060 ppm.

Lead: All areas of Oregon are currently designated as unclassifiable or in compliance for the lead standard based on available monitoring data. A plan for new lead monitoring was developed as part of DEQ's five year state wide monitoring strategy. DEQ operated a total suspended particle lead monitor in McMinnville near the only source in Oregon with greater than 1 ton/year emissions. Two years of monitoring at the McMinnville site showed results of approximately 20% of the lead standard, and therefore EPA approved a waiver to shutdown the site in 2012. Monitoring data is publically available for the required monitoring areas of McMinnville and Portland. DEQ continues to operate a lead monitor at our NCORE site in Portland.

Nitrogen dioxide, NO_2: In 2010, EPA revised the NO2 standard, setting the one-hour NO2 standard at 100 parts per billion. All areas of Oregon are designated attainment or unclassifiable for NO2. However, EPA has established new ambient air monitoring requirements for NO2, focusing on "hot spots" expected to have higher concentrations. In urban areas, monitors are required near major roads as well as in other locations where maximum concentrations are expected. Additional monitors are also required in large urban areas to measure the highest concentrations of NO2 that occur more broadly across communities. DEQ concludes that one new near roadway monitor is needed in the Portland area to meet the new NO_2 monitoring requirements. While EPA has committed funding for monitoring equipment, sustained funding and the logistics of safely and legally locating this monitoring site presents challenges that DEQ is working to resolve. DEQ's NO_2 roadway monitoring began operating in May 2014.

Sulfur dioxide, SO_2: In 2010, EPA revised the primary sulfur dioxide standard to a level of 75 parts per billion measured over one hour... EPA does not have sufficient information to designate any areas in Oregon as "attainment" at this time. EPA intends to designate areas in Oregon in the future. As part of the new standard, EPA is planning to propose in 2014, a SO2 data requirements rule to direct states to provide additional modeling or monitoring to inform future rounds of designations. Eventually the release of this rule will initiate a robust conversation among EPA and states about these requirements. EPA has also changed the ambient air monitoring requirements for SO2. This monitoring requirement has been met for SO2 at the Portland NCORE site since 2005. States are also awaiting draft guidance from EPA on how the interstate transport of $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2, and SO_2 should be treated under the state Clean Air Act Infrastructure SIPs. On August 21, 2012, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit issued a decision vacating the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule. *See EME Homer City Generation, L.P. v. E.P.A.*, 696 F.3d 7 (D.C. Cir. 2012). The court found that states are not required to submit interstate transport SIPs until EPA quantifies each state's obligation. The United States Supreme Court granted the petitions of the United States and others and agreed to review the D.C. Circuit decision. Oral argument before the Supreme Court was held on December 10, 2013. Currently, at EPA's direction, DEQ has submitted infrastructure SIPs for Lead, NO_2, and SO_2 without an interstate transport analysis.

Priority 2: Air Toxics

Oregon's Environmental Quality Commission adopted health benchmarks for 51 toxic air pollutants in 2006. In 2010, the commission added an additional benchmark for ethylbenzene, updated the benchmarks for lead

and manganese, and clarified that the mercury benchmark applies only to elemental mercury. These benchmarks allow DEQ to assess public health risks from air toxics, and to identify high priority geographic areas and source categories for emission reduction work.

In 2009, DEQ convened the Portland Air Toxics Solutions (PATS) Advisory Committee to develop the state's first plan to reduce air toxics risk comprehensively in a geographic area. In supporting the PATS committee from 2009 to 2011, DEQ significantly improved its technical tools and capabilities to assess air toxics risk. DEQ improved its capacity to conduct emission inventories, emission forecasting, dispersion modeling, GIS and environmental justice assessments for air toxics. Using these tools, the committee prioritized categories of emission sources and developed recommendations for follow-up actions to reduce toxic air emissions. DEQ is currently engaged in several PATS follow-up activities, including: A) research and data gathering for woodstove use in the Metro area, with an EJ focus. This data will inform DEQ's outreach and partnerships with local elected officials for woodstove reduction work; B) new air toxics monitoring in the Swan Island area of north Portland to better identify sources of air toxics including toxic metals. This data will better inform DEQ and a stakeholder workgroup currently discussing Swan Island air quality, and C) DEQ is updating its strategic vision and plan for Oregon's Clean Diesel program. An internal DEQ team, with EPA participation is developing a new clean diesel strategy for the agency. DEQ also expects to use a multi-pollutant approach to achieve air toxics co-benefits from efforts to reduce emissions of fine particulate, ozone precursors and greenhouse gasses.

DEQ continues to implement the NEHSAP program to achieve air toxics reductions from point sources. DEQ incorporates major source NESHAPs into Title V permits and has implemented numerous area source NESHAPs through our Air Contaminant Discharge permitting program. DEQ is evaluating alternative, less resource-intensive, approaches to encourage compliance with new area source NESHAPs for RICE engines and boilers. In addition, DEQ continues to lead and support numerous projects to retrofit and replace older high-emitting diesel engines using EPA grant funds.

Priority 3: Climate Change

Greenhouse gases contribute to climate change, which is expected to have serious impacts in Oregon including coastal and river flooding, snow pack declines, lower summer river flows, reduction of farm and forest productivity, energy cost increases, public health effects, and increased pressures on many fish and wildlife species. In 2006, the Environmental Quality Commission adopted California's emissions standards for vehicles sold in Oregon to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from new vehicles and increase the availability of zero emission vehicles. DEQ began implementation of the Oregon Low Emission Vehicle Program in January 2008. During this PPA period, DEQ will update the program rules to incorporate recent changes made by California and to align with recent federal rules. The rule changes will include standards through 2025 and new provisions addressing sales requirements for electric and other zero emission vehicles in Oregon. To support the OR-LEV program goals, DEQ is also engaged with ODOT and others in the implementation of a multi-state zero emission vehicle action plan.

In October 2008, the commission adopted greenhouse gas reporting rules which required certain industrial air permitted sources to begin annual reporting on 2009 emissions. In 2010, the commission expanded the rules to include reporting from fuel distributors and electricity providers, and now capture over 90 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions in Oregon, as well as emissions from out of state electricity generation. DEQ has published reporting protocols for reporters.

During 2010, DEQ revised its permitting rules to incorporate new federal greenhouse gas permitting requirements. The revised rules incorporate greenhouse gases into Oregon's New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V permitting programs.

DEQ is assisting the Oregon Department of Transportation and the Land Conservation and Development Department to implement House Bill 2001 (2009) and Senate Bill 1059 (2010). These statutes require metropolitan planning organizations to develop greenhouse gas reduction scenarios, and the Oregon Transportation Commission to adopt a greenhouse gas reduction strategy for transportation.

In 2009, the Oregon Legislature authorized the clean fuels program (Low Carbon Fuel) through adoption of House Bill 2186. During 2010, DEQ conducted an extensive advisory committee process to evaluate policy options and develop rules needed to implement the legislation. During 2011, DEQ conducted additional outreach to gain more public input on the program. In 2012, DEQ proposed and the EQC adopted the first phase "reporting rules" for the Clean Fuel Program (CFP). In 2013 DEQ registered fuel importers and collected data on the types and carbon intensities of fuels being imported into Oregon. In early 2014 Governor Kitzhaber directed DEQ to propose for adoption rules implementing the second phase of the program, the carbon reduction standards. DEQ is currently developing that rulemaking. Full implementation of the CFP will require reauthorization by the Oregon legislature before the end of 2015.

Priority 4: Visibility

Oregon's regional haze plan was adopt by the Environmental Quality Commission in June 2009 and submitted to EPA for approval. The centerpiece of the plan is the requirement to install "best available retrofit technology" or BART to reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides at certain "grandfathered" industrial plants, including the PGE Boardman coal-fired power plant. The commission adopted very stringent emission control requirements for Boardman, requiring a reduction in SO2 and NOx emissions of over eighty percent by 2018. Subsequently, at the request of Portland General Electric, the commission revised the BART rules in December 2010 to require permanent closure of the coal-fired boilers at the Boardman plant by 2020 with interim controls for NOx and SO2 consistent with the reduced life of the plant. At DEQ's request, EPA expedited approval of this portion of Oregon's regional haze plan. In August of 2012, EPA approved DEQ's complete regional haze plan.

During the course of this PPA period, DEQ will work with EPA to finalize the required regional haze 5-year progress report. DEQ intends to propose this report for adoption by the EQC in December 2014, and submit to EPA for review in January 2015. This report and update will lay the groundwork for the 2018 regional haze plan revision, which will be designed to ensure continuing reasonable progress and may include additional haze reductions from non-BART industrial sources, forestry prescribed burning, and other sources.

Priority 5: Enforcement

DEQ and EPA will work collaboratively to implement EPA's National Enforcement Goals and National Enforcement Initiatives. EPA's overall national enforcement goals focus on civil and criminal enforcement for violations that threaten communities and the environment; greater compliance and protection through use of advanced monitoring and information technologies; and strong EPA/State/Tribal partnerships for working together toward shared environmental goals.

EPA Support for DEQ Programs

EPA and Oregon work together to meet clean air goals cost-effectively by employing a variety of regulatory and voluntary approaches and programs. DEQ develops emission inventories, operates an EPA approved air monitoring network and writes the state implementation plans necessary to lay the foundation for improving and maintaining air quality in Oregon.

EPA primarily assists DEQ by providing financial assistance, guidance and new regulations. EPA also implements programs in Oregon that reduce pollution from a variety of sources such as trucks, buses, power plants and dry cleaners. In addition, EPA is charged with protecting air quality in Indian Country in Oregon.

APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

EPA stands ready to facilitate DEQ's success in implementing the requirements of the Clean Air Act in Oregon. In order to meet the objectives and outcomes identified in the attached work plan EPA will work closely with DEQ to develop, implement and support programs necessary to maintain healthy air quality in Oregon.

Some of the work EPA will do to facilitate successful implementation of the Clean Air Act in Oregon includes:

- Working closely with DEQ to develop and revise plans necessary to address air quality in new nonattainment areas and existing attainment areas in Oregon.
- Updating DEQ on any new analyses of community, state, or regional air quality including risks associated with public health and the environment.
- Taking final action on redesignation requests within 18 months, and expediting action when feasible upon request from DEQ.
- Coordinating with DEQ on designating new nonattainment areas following a revision to any federal air quality standard.
- Updating DEQ on any new EPA Region 10 strategies for reducing emissions.
- Issuing delegation notices for New Source Performance Standards within three months of receiving a delegation request from DEQ.
- Partnering with DEQ to develop implementation strategies for NSPS and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant programs.
- Processing NESHAP delegation requests within three months after they are received.
- Supporting Oregon's efforts to implement the Clean Diesel Initiative.
- Consulting with DEQ on applicability determinations, compliance determinations, and other case-by-case issues where EPA needs to make final decisions.
- Completing applicability determinations in a timely fashion.
- Providing Aerometric Information Retrieval System support and training.
- Assisting DEQ with database needs for interfacing with ICIS-Air when that system becomes operational.
- Partnering with DEQ to develop future Oregon regional haze plan updates. Taking timely action on regional haze plan approvals.
- Informing DEQ about national plans for enforcement program oversight.
- Conducting compliance assurance and enforcement activities in support of EPA's National Clean Air Act compliance priorities (i.e. Prevention of Significant Deterioration/New Source Review and Air Toxics).

Considering significant resource challenges faced by EPA and DEQ, EPA will strive to streamline requirements and focus on environmental outcomes to the extent possible consistent with laws and national guidance. This includes:

- Working with DEQ to establish protocols for infrastructure SIPs that are consistent with the environmental risks associated with each pollutant, and to the extent possible work within the Infrastructure SIP model template already created and agreed to by DEQ and EPA Region 10.
- Working with DEQ to agree on mutually acceptable protocols for technical analysis supporting nonattainment area planning, infrastructure SIPs, NAAQS compliance demonstrations, and other projects as needed.
- Providing guidance and comments to DEQ as early as possible during development of attainment plans and other SIP submittals.

- Coordinating field activities to complement, rather than duplicate, efforts whenever possible.

EPA will continue to look for ways to reduce the workload on states for exceptional events documentation.

Evaluation Process

To insure that EPA and DEQ maintain open communications during this PPA, the two agencies agree to check-in every six months and have meetings as needed. In addition, grant update reports will be submitted every six months and will be used to determine if a check meeting or teleconference should be scheduled. At a minimum the update should include the following information:

- A discussion of accomplishments as measured against the work plan commitments.
- A discussion of the cumulative effectiveness of the work performed.
- A discussion of existing and potential problem areas,
- Suggestions for improvement including schedules if possible.

If the joint evaluation process reveals that sufficient progress under the work plan is not being made EPA and DEQ agree to negotiate a resolution that addresses the issue.

APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

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Air Quality Program Work Plan

Air Strategic Plan Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
EPA Strategic Plan Objective: Improve Air Quality

Total DEQ FTE for this component: 152.28. Resources budgeted: $36,318,823. Please refer to attached budget narrative for additional detail about FTE and resources.

Objective 1: Limit public exposure to criteria pollutants by consistently meeting and exceeding health-based air quality standards throughout the state.

Outcome Measures

- Monitoring demonstrates continuous improvement in air quality as measured by a decline in the number of days when air quality is considered unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy for all groups, as recorded by the Air Quality Index.
- Percent of communities within DEQ's jurisdiction that have been redesignated from nonattainment to attainment with a National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

Outputs	1)	DEQ will work with the City of Lakeview on a PM Advance Plan to reduce emissions and restore healthy air quality. The City of Lakeview is currently violating the PM2.5 NAAQS, but is not an official PM2.5 nonattainment area.
	2)	DEQ will work with EPA Region 10, the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency, and the Grants Pass Metropolitan Planning Organization to develop Limited Maintenance plans for CO and PM10 for the Grants Pass and Eugene/Springfield areas. These areas have been in compliance with CO and PM10 NAAQS for many years. The limited plan approach provides easier maintenance planning for these legacy NAAQS areas and allows streamlining of local transportation conformity and monitoring requirements. DEQ is developing a TAP and other planning documents in partnership with Region 10.
	3)	DEQ will develop the Annual PM2.5 NAAQS Infrastructure SIP, due in 2015.
	4)	DEQ has begun working on an initial technical analysis protocol and report to the legislature describing how DEQ will evaluate compliance with the new ozone standards anticipated from EPA. DEQ's report includes how DEQ will assess the need for emission reduction strategies such as vehicle inspection. DEQ will complete this initial TAP and report by fall 2014.
	5)	DEQ will gather data and consult with EPA regarding air monitoring that suggests the City of Prineville may be exceeding the PM2.5 NAAQS in the winter.
	6)	DEQ expects that EPA will propose a revision to the ozone standard in 2014. DEQ will make state attainment designation recommendations to EPA within the timeline specified in the final standard. Some initial preparation steps may be required during this PPA period. The steps include: initial project scoping, monitoring, modeling, emission inventory, data analysis of primary and secondary NAAQS compliance and trends and resource budgeting.
	7)	Recent EPA guidance calls for shifting the PM2.5 monitoring grant from Section 103 funding to Section 105 funding. If this happens, DEQ and EPA will amend this agreement to include the new work and will amend the Performance Partnership Grant to include the additional Section 105 funding. Section 105 funding requires 40% state match unlike Section 103, so funding would likely be cut. DEQ and EPA will work together to address the potential funding shortfall.

	8) DEQ will operate a total suspended particle lead monitor in McMinnville near the only source in Oregon with greater than 1 ton/year emissions. A second population orientated PM 10 monitor for Portland was installed and began operation in January 2012. Two years of monitoring at the McMinnville site have shown results of approximately 20% of the lead standard, and approved a waiver to shutdown the site.
	9) DEQ submitted a NO_2 monitoring network plan which EPA approved. Oregon currently has one NO_2 monitor at the NCORE site in Portland and another being installed at our NO2 roadway site by April 2014. DEQ received a waiver from EPA and will substitute the existing NOx monitor for the required Portland NCORE NOy monitor.
Core Work	1) DEQ will continue to implement all strategies contained in the PM_{10}, carbon monoxide and ozone maintenance areas including financial support for local woodstove programs. DEQ will discuss with EPA on-going monitoring needs and priorities in these nonattainment areas as part of our 2014 statewide monitoring strategy.
	2) DEQ will notify EPA of exceedance events, in a timely manner consistent with EPA's Exceptional Events rule and will identify any data ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) to be flagged.
	3) DEQ will coordinate with EPA on prioritizing State Implementation Plan review and approvals, and setting priorities for the coming year. EPA and DEQ will communicate at least once a year (fall) to discuss the status of submitted plans and the projected schedule for future submittals.
	4) DEQ will develop initial development plans for each State Implementation Plan submittal approximately six months before EPA review is needed. The development plan will include schedules that will be negotiated with EPA. EPA and DEQ will process all development plans in accordance with the State Implementation Plan Process Improvement Plan, dated April 15, 2013.
	5) DEQ will operate and maintain the monitoring network plan according to 40 CFR Part 58 requirements and EPA approved Quality Assurance plans. DEQ will consult with EPA on network changes in the annual network plan.
	6) DEQ will participate in national and regional monitoring quality assurance activities including the Performance Evaluation Program and through-the-probe testing.
	7) DEQ will maintain Quality Assurance Project Plans for each pollutant it monitors for reporting to EPA**.**
	8) DEQ will contribute occasional staff time to NWAIRQUEST for the continued development and application of emissions data and air quality models, including the Community Multi-scale Air Quality model and EPA MOVES, to support ozone and particulate matter forecasting models for use by the regional partnership.
Reporting	1) DEQ will submit nephelometer data converted to $PM_{2.5}$ values and ozone values to AIRNow for all nephelometer and ozone sites. Hourly average data is submitted to AIRNow every hour.
	2) DEQ will report ambient air quality data to the EPA Air Quality Subsystem quarterly, as required by 40 CFR Part 58. By June 2014, DEQ data will be reported to EPA using the National Exchange Network.
	3) DEQ will continue reporting point source annual emissions as defined by 40 CFR Part 51 utilizing the National Exchange Network. This incorporates the Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule elements that are currently reported by sources, excluding Lane Regional Air Protection Agency. DEQ will report appropriate non-point AERR emissions, or certify EPA's estimates, in accordance with the triennial National Emissions Inventory schedule.

Objective 2: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

OUTCOME MEASURES

- By 2020, achieve greenhouse gas emission levels that are 10 percent below 1990 levels.
- By 2050, achieve greenhouse gas emission levels that are at least 75 percent below 1990 levels.

Outputs	1)	DEQ will seek delegation of New Source Performance Standards promulgated to address greenhouse gas emissions once adopted by EPA. DEQ will also develop a state plan and adopt rules to implement any Emission Guidelines promulgated by EPA for greenhouse gas emissions. NSPS and Emission Guidelines for fossil fuel-fired power plants and refineries are currently being developed by EPA.
	2)	DEQ will develop a Clean Fuels Standard. DEQ will develop a draft rule; convene a fiscal advisory committee; conduct public notice; and present the proposed rule to the EQC for adoption in early to mid 2015. This rule will not be part of the Oregon SIP and will not be submitted to EPA for approval.
	3)	DEQ will work with ODOT and other states that have opted into the California Clean Cars Program to develop and implement a Memorandum of Agreement between the states on electric vehicles. The MOA provides the basis for a multi-state work plan to support infrastructure and others actions needed to grow the use is zero emission vehicles in each state. This work also includes a consumer survey to identify barriers and opportunities for growing the use of electric vehicles.
Core Work	1)	DEQ will continue to monitor and/or selectively participate in collective efforts to characterize and reduce GHG emissions, such as the, Oregon workgroups and interagency groups such as the Oregon Global Warming Commission and several of its subcommittees, the Renewable Energy Work Group, and the Governor's Alternative Fuel Vehicle Infrastructure Working Group as well as reduction efforts by Region 10 EPA.
	2)	DEQ will continue to implement the Oregon Low Emission Vehicle Program, including providing technical assistance to automobile dealers and conducting compliance verification.
	3)	DEQ will update Oregon's Low Emission Vehicle rules to incorporate recent changes made by California in 2014-15. The rule changes will revise the low emission vehicle program to reduce GHG emission limits, cut tailpipe emissions and increase the number of Zero Emission Vehicles sold.
	4)	DEQ will continue to maintain Oregon's New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioriation and permitting programs that incorporated greenhouse gases as a regulated pollutant in permit renewals.
	5)	DEQ will continue to implement Oregon's greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting program. Implementation work during this PPA period will include: • Assisting sources with GHG reporting; • Maintaining an Oregon GHG database to track emissions for permitted facilities; and • Reviewing annual state GHG reports from GHG reporters, including affected Oregon sources over 2500 metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, electricity suppliers and fuel distributors.

Objective 3: Protect human health and the environment through ongoing Air Quality improvement strategies.

OUTCOME MEASURES

- Monitoring demonstrates continuous improvement in air quality as measured by a decline in the number of days when air quality is considered unhealthy for sensitive groups or unhealthy for all groups, as recorded by the Air Quality Index.
- The National Emissions Inventory results will show a decrease in emissions over time.

Outputs	1)	DEQ will submit periodic delegation requests for adopted New Source Performance Standards. The request will generally be for standards adopted by EPA and in the CFR published July 1 of the previous year.
	2)	DEQ will continue to implement the area source National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) program, by issuing permits or registration and performing periodic inspections. DEQ will also perform outreach and technical assistance to help area sources comply with the regulations.
	3)	DEQ will incorporate the NO2 standard into permits. DEQ will work with EPA and impacted industrial sources to resolve technical issues associated with modeling required to demonstrate compliance with the standard.

Core Work	1)	DEQ will continue to implement the Title V permitting program.
	2)	DEQ will continue to operate the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Program.
	3)	DEQ will continue to run the Small Business Assistance Program including having a Small Business Ombudsman and Compliance Advisory Panel. DEQ will provide training and technical assistance to small businesses to help them reduce air emissions and comply with air quality rules.
	4)	DEQ will implement the Air Pollution Advisory program. In the summer, DEQ will forecast daily and issue ozone pollution advisories in Portland, Salem and Medford. The rest of the year, DEQ will forecast daily and issue $PM_{2.5}$ pollution advisories statewide.
	5)	DEQ will provide outreach and technical support to attainment and unclassified areas. Typical activities include assistance to, or coordination with, local air quality committees and governments on woodstove, open burning, burn barrels, construction, road sanding and land clearing and grading.
	6)	DEQ will operate the Employee Commute Options program in the Portland Air Quality Maintenance Area. Activities include: provide assistance to affected employers, review compliance status, document and respond to violations, conduct outreach and education, maintain rules and improve the database.
	7)	DEQ will operate the tanker certification program by providing assistance to gasoline transporters, issuing tanker certifications and maintaining the database.
	8)	DEQ will provide on-going assistance to local, state, and federal agencies on transportation issues, travel modeling consultation, mobile emission estimates and conformity regulations/analysis.
	9)	DEQ will operate the Vehicle Inspection Program in the Portland and Medford areas. This includes Clean Air Stations, self-service, remote OBD, fleets and dealership testing.
	10)	DEQ will implement the open burning program, responding only to high priority burning events and those requiring enforcement actions.
	11)	DEQ will implement its new guidance for establishing permit limits that are necessary to address source-specific air quality impacts. DEQ will also implement its internal strategy to address and regulate complaints of nuisance odor conditions using its general rule authority.
Reporting	1)	DEQ will continue to submit New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration information to EPA including applications, incomplete application letters, updated application information, technical analysis, draft permits and final permits.
	2)	DEQ will enter RACT/BACT/LAER determinations into the clearinghouse database within 90 days of permit issuance.
	3)	DEQ will submit annual and biennial Vehicle Inspection Program reports in compliance with Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 51, Subpart S, Sec. 51.366 of the Clean Air Act. DEQ will submit this report by July of each year and it will contain statistical analysis from data collected from January through December of the previous year.
	4)	DEQ will provide EPA's Air Quality Subsystem with data quarterly, submitted within 120 days of the end of the quarter.

Objective 4: Limit public exposure to toxic air pollution.

OUTCOME MEASURES

- The National Emission Inventory results will show a decrease in emissions over time.
- Diesel emissions are reduced by 250 tons/year to reach the goal adopted by the 2007 Oregon Legislature of reducing the cancer risk from exposure to diesel emission to one cancer in a million individuals over a lifetime of exposure by 2017.

Outputs	1)	DEQ will be contract a woodstove use survey in the Portland area as well as a mobile nephelometer survey to gather data and inform the Portland Air Toxics Solutions project follow-up actions for woodstoves. DEQ will also work with local governments in select areas of high wood smoke impacts to develop emission reduction strategies.
	2)	DEQ will work on implementing the agency's new clean diesel strategy under development during the spring of 2014.

	3)	DEQ will conduct air toxics monitoring and collect meterologic data in Portland's Swan Island area for one year.
	4)	DEQ programs will work together to develop and implement DEQ's agency toxics reduction program. The agency program will help prioritize toxics reduction work across media boundaries, including consideration of air depositions of air toxics on water and land.
Core Work	1)	DEQ will periodically submit a National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant delegation request to EPA. The request will generally be for all NESHAPs adopted by EPA and in the CFR published July 1 of the previous year.
	2)	DEQ will operate and maintain one state funded air toxics monitor. The site is currently located in Hillsboro at Hare Field.
	3)	DEQ will carry out the asbestos National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant. Activities include: certification, accreditation, notification, inspections, compliance and enforcement.
	4)	DEQ will continue to implement National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants rules by incorporating them into air permits, providing technical assistance, conducting inspections, evaluating compliance and taking enforcement actions when appropriate.
	5)	DEQ and EPA will maximize information sharing and explore innovative implementation options for area source Maximum Achievable Control Technologies or MACT.
	6)	DEQ will compare the air toxics emissions that companies report to the Toxic Release Inventory to DEQ's calculated emission inventory data to support TRI improvements as well as state emission inventory knowledge.
	7)	DEQ will continue to implement the Oregon Clean Diesel grant program as funding allows. DEQ will continue to recruit and manage diesel emission reduction projects for FY 2014 and ongoing as funding levels prove sufficient and interest continues.
	8)	DEQ will continue to participate in West Coast Diesel Collaborative workgroups to build partnerships that will help DEQ have a successful program.
Reporting	1)	DEQ will provide EPA's Air Quality Subsystem with air toxics data quarterly, submitted within 120 days of the end of the quarter.
	2)	DEQ will continue to report toxic emission inventory to EPA as outlined in the reporting section of Objective 1.

Objective 5: Improve visibility in federal Class I Areas, and work to protect visibility in Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

OUTCOME MEASURE

- No worsening of visibility on the clearest days in Crater Lake National Park and Oregon's wilderness areas.

Outputs	1)	DEQ will finalize its Regional Haze Plan progress report and submit it to EPA by the end of 2014. DEQ is consulting with EPA on the SIP development plan for this work. DEQ will take the report through a public comment process and submit it to EPA as a SIP revision as required.
Core Work	1)	DEQ will continue to review Western Regional Air Partnership work products over the next several years, with the objective to incorporate new information from that group as part of the scheduled update to the regional haze plan in 2014.
	2)	DEQ will track Gorge air quality through periodic regional haze updates. DEQ remains available to meet as needed with EPA, federal land managers and tribal nations to discuss Gorge air quality issues.
	3)	DEQ will continue to operate the existing visibility monitoring network at Crater Lake, Mt. Hood, and NE Oregon. With the reduction of field burning in the Willamette Valley, DEQ is considering the shutdown of the visibility site at Big Lake in the Central Cascade Mountains as a budget saving measure.

Objective 6: Maintain an effective compliance assurance program that contributes to prevention and reduction of pollution and protection of public health.

APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

OUTCOME MEASURES • Compliance and enforcement program meets the national goals set forth in the Clean Air Act Compliance Monitoring Strategy and the Timely and Appropriate Enforcement Response to High Priority Violations.	
Outputs	1) DEQ will conduct the compliance component of the air program in accordance with the most recent Compliance Assurance Agreement.
	2) DEQ and EPA will work together to update and renew the May 2002 Compliance Assurance Agreement by a date to be determined.
	3) DEQ will meet requirements of the Compliance Monitoring Strategy by submitting an annual inspection list. The deadline for annual submittal is June 1st.
	4) DEQ will take steps to address areas for improvement or that need attention identified in the 2015 State Review Framework.
Core Work	1) DEQ and EPA will participate in annual compliance planning meetings. Discussion topics for the meeting will include: work share opportunities; roles and responsibilities; national, regional and state priorities; trends in data; changes in national guidance; changes in DEQ compliance and enforcement guidance; joint compliance and enforcement activities and planned inspection activities (i.e. mentoring, oversight, joint).
	2) DEQ and EPA will participate in periodic conference calls to discuss high priority violations, as well as policy and strategy issues.
	3) DEQ will resolve violations detected at major sources in accordance with the EPA "Timely and Appropriate Enforcement Response Guidance for High Priority Violations."
	4) DEQ will work with EPA each year to ensure that compliance and enforcement data (annual data set) is accurate in anticipation of the annual public compliance and enforcement data release through EPA's website, Enforcement and Compliance History Online.
Reporting	1) DEQ will submit a monthly report on the status of high priority violations.
	2) DEQ will continue utilizing the universal interface for monthly reporting of compliance evaluations, compliance certifications, and stack tests. If necessary, DEQ will conduct a special universal interface upload to AFS and/or ICIS-Air for federal second and fourth quarter reportables.
	3) DEQ will provide data to AFS and/or ICIS-Air in a timely fashion, completing the annual input by the required timeframe.
	4) DEQ will continue to enter sources subject to New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and the applicable subparts into AFS and/or ICIS-Air.
	5) DEQ will participate in the implementation (e.g., file availability, coordination) of the upcoming State Review Framework process due to begin in 2015.
	6) DEQ will conduct annual FFY data verification of compliance and enforcement data captured in ECHO and correct data in AFS, if needed. This will be done according to the schedule provided by EPA in anticipation of EPA's annual Data Metric Analysis and EPA's annual release of data to the public through ECHO.

APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

APPENDIX B: HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM COMPONENT

HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

In a time of diminishing resources, leveraging limited resources to maximize environmental gains is essential. This hazardous waste work plan highlights priorities DEQ and EPA commit to through partnership and a collective interest in supporting and engaging in compliance and beyond compliance efforts. This Performance Partnership Agreement work aligns well with:

- DEQ's priorities to use initiatives to ensure safe management and reduction of hazardous waste and toxic chemicals, and to continuously improve and innovate to achieve greater efficiencies and environmental gains; and
- EPA's Strategic Plan Goal 3, Cleaning up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development and Goal 5, Enforcing Environmental Laws.

DEQ and EPA agree to review, discuss and modify the Memorandum of Agreement to ensure consistency with any State program modifications in connection with the annual State grant work program or PPA.

In 2013, the Hazardous Waste Program adopted a Strategic Plan with a vision of leading Oregon to protect human health and the environment by reducing the generation and ensuring the safe management of hazardous waste and toxic chemicals. The Hazardous Waste Program will work toward this vision by:

1. Incorporating outcome based management for continuous program improvement, such as tracking and assessing project management expectations, decision making, project staff workload/budgets, communication; measure performance and outcomes, link agency core work and program projects to staff accomplishments, engage staff in developing innovations and solutions to accomplish the program's vision;
2. Working collaboratively on statewide and regional hazardous waste initiatives that achieve DEQ priorities, contribute to DEQ's toxics strategy, align with DEQ's materials management vision and improve sustainability; and
3. Ensuring reduction of hazardous waste and toxics and safe management of hazardous waste through technical assistance, compliance, permitting and enforcement activities.

The Oregon Hazardous Waste program will work towards these goals in this PPA through the following three priorities:

A. Hazardous Waste Initiatives
B. Safe Management and Reduction of Hazardous Waste and Toxics
C. Hazardous Waste Improvement and Innovations

Priority A: Hazardous Waste Initiatives

The Hazardous Waste Program's integrated compliance strategy emphasizes the value of forming collaborative partnerships with Oregon businesses, communities, governmental agencies and other programs within DEQ to produce environmental results. Strategic initiatives, such as sector- and geographic-focused projects, are examples of those partnerships. An example of a priority initiative for DEQ and the program is the Toxics Reduction Strategy:

> While ensuring safe management of hazardous waste is critically important, it is equally important to work with businesses to reduce the use of toxic chemicals. DEQ completed its agency Toxics Reduction Strategy in November 2012. The Program is making this recommended action its priority focus, "I-2 Prioritize and direct business sector or geographic-based toxics use reduction technical assistance activities using Focus

List chemical data, and integrate those individual assistance programs where appropriate." The Hazardous Waste Program has begun a process to integrate actions listed in the Strategy into inspections, technical assistance and other program activities.

The Hazardous Waste Program will work on other initiatives based on a prioritization process. DEQ has developed a program projects tracking tool to identify current and future projects, track progress, and measure outcomes.

Priority B: Safe Management and Reduction of Hazardous Waste and Toxics

DEQ achieves this priority in many ways, but primarily through its:

Compliance Inspections
The program focuses compliance inspection efforts primarily on large quantity generators, small quantity generators, treatment storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs), high priority complaints, and non-notifiers.

As part of this commitment, DEQ will inspect a minimum of 20 percent of large quantity generators per year with a goal of inspecting 100 percent of the large quantity generator universe every five years as per EPA RCRA Core Program requirements. When determining the inspections, DEQ will select sites from: 1) the most recent state annual generator report data available, which in alternate years is the same data used for the national Biennial Report of hazardous waste generation and management; and 2) the most current large quantity generators as shown in the agency's HazWaste.Net reporting system.

For TSDF sites that include all operating and post closure facilities that have a compliance evaluation inspection (CEI), a Financial Record Review must also be completed in order for the CEI to be complete. The Financial Record Review can be done separately from the CEI, although the RCRAInfo record must show them completed within the same FFY.

DEQ acknowledges the importance of enforcement actions for significant non-compliers to deter non-compliance in the regulated community, and continues to implement a strong enforcement program for this purpose. A facility will receive a SNC designation if any one of the SNC-qualifying factors exists:

- Violation where there is actual exposure or substantial likelihood of exposure to people or the environment from hazardous waste;
- Violation through flagrant or willful action;
- Violation by a chronic violator; or
- Violation that constituted a substantial deviation from a permit, order, or environmental regulation.

DEQ's Office of Compliance and Enforcement staff will revisit the SNC checklist later in the process when determining compliance with orders so that facilities that violate one of the factors during the case will receive a SNC designation as appropriate.

Technical Assistance: The Program will continue to provide hazardous waste and related technical assistance to businesses and organizations in Oregon. This work will involve site visits, educational workshops, and supporting initiatives. This work will continue to focus on program priorities, including the priority projects highlighted in the Hazardous Waste Initiatives section. Technical assistance providers, assisted by headquarters, will continue to implement the Toxics Reduction and Hazardous Waste Reduction Program. This will include continued work with the reporting groups to submit the required notices and implementation summaries. Also, the program will upload additional implementation summaries into the recently-created, Web-based Toxics Use & Hazardous Waste Reduction Clearinghouse.

Permitted Facilities: According to the *Statutory and Regulatory Requirements* section in the FY2014 Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance (June 12, 2013, p.54), RCRA requires minimum inspection frequencies for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDF) - annually for TSDFs operated by state/local governments, and biennially for non-governmental TSDFs. Those TSDFs which are federally owned and/or operated must also be inspected annually. RCRA01 and RCRA01.s apply to TSDFs owned or operated by non-governmental entities, and to TSDFs owned but not operated by state/local/tribal governments. RCRA03 applies to TSDFs operated by state/local/tribal governments. The inspections performed under these RCRA commitments should generally be Compliance Evaluation Inspections (CEIs). In order to meet the TSDF inspection requirement, a CEI and a Financial Record Review (FRR) of the facility's financial assurance documentation must be completed in the same federal fiscal year.

The RCRA core program Compliance Monitoring Strategy (CMS) allows states to conduct Focused Compliance Inspections (FCIs) in lieu of CEIs at TSDFs if the states have approval from their Region and the TSDF meets the established requirements (i.e., has been inspected at least two times and has no significant noncompliance).

DEQ's and EPA's specific permitting activities are outlined in the work plan that follows this narrative. The strategic objective for permitting activities is to "Prevent releases and safely manage hazardous waste by updating approved controls by renewing permits and other actions at Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities".

Corrective Action Activities
DEQ's and EPA's specific corrective action activities are outlined in the work plan that follows this narrative. In the meantime, consideration will be given to OECA's National Enforcement Priorities related to corrective action covered in the Other Activities and Considerations section. The corrective action program agreements will be updated as described in the Joint Agreements section.

Priority C. Hazardous Waste Improvement and Innovations

The Hazardous Waste Program strives to achieve greater environmental gains and program efficiency through improvements and innovations. DEQ is implementing recent projects including the development of a Field Activities Manual and the use of Expedited Enforcement Offers. One current project that supports this work is the Internal Management Directive Project.

DEQ has begun looking comprehensively at all of its policies. The IMD Project is a phased approach that will: 1) Create needed policies; 2) update existing but outdated policies and fact sheets; and 3) centrally locate policies and fact sheets for both the public and internal users to easily learn DEQ's position on any relevant hazardous waste policy issue. DEQ will conduct this project in three phases over this PPA period. First, staff will update those policies and fact sheets for where there is consensus on the approach. Next, a team will prioritize and create those policies needed for the program to properly interpret, implement and enforce RCRA. Finally, a follow-up group will update the remaining policies and create a process for timely updates of all existing policies going forward.

Other Activities and Considerations

EPA State Review Framework (SRF)
Region 10 and DEQ will conduct the quadrennial review of the RCRA compliance and enforcement program in this PPA period. The SRF process is based on a solid foundation of quality data, ensures that states get credit for their activities and that the public receives accurate information via the Enforcement and

Compliance History Online (ECHO) and other public websites. EPA will complete the review and report in 2016 and DEQ will address the recommendations in the next PPA.

Rules and Authorization

DEQ's last major adoption of Federal rules covered rules promulgated through June 30, 2007. DEQ is planning to begin the rulemaking process in 2014 in order to adopt Federal rules promulgated after July 1, 2007. In addition, during the performance period of this grant, DEQ will work on submitting an authorization revision application and coordinate with EPA to review those federal rules subsequently promulgated by EPA. DEQ's last federal authorization program revision became effective on January 7, 2010, and during this performance period DEQ will identify and update any programmatic changes to the federally-approved Program Description in preparation for the authorization revision application submittal in 2015.

National Enforcement Priorities

DEQ and EPA will work collaboratively to implement the OECA National Program Manager Guidance for the RCRA Subtitle C Program (March 2013 and 2014 Addendum).

Issues of emerging environmental concern to EPA and communities are listed here. These focus areas should be considered a high priority for Regions and states when developing strategies for targeting compliance assurance work. These focus areas may be considered as a high priority for targeting compliance assurance work in Oregon.

Surface Impoundments: EPA continues to focus on problems associated with illegal disposal of hazardous waste in unlined surface impoundments, many of which adversely impact communities through air, surface water, and/or groundwater contamination.

Centralized Waste Treatment Facilities: These facilities conduct treatment of industrial solid waste from third-parties. EPA will work with DEQ to identify the wastewater treatment types in Oregon that EPA considers priorities.

Hazardous Waste Recycling Facilities: EPA supports the environmentally beneficial recycling of hazardous wastes and secondary materials. However, sham recycling and recycling not done in compliance with RCRA requirements can result in significant adverse impacts to human health and the environment. This area of concern will include a focus on zinc fertilizer manufacturing that uses hazardous waste in the production process.

Waste Analysis Plans at Commercial TSDFs: Analyze the treatment and stabilization techniques and the sampling and analysis of hazardous waste treated to meet the Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) treatment standards for land disposal.

Mercury from Specific Sources: Focus on universal waste handlers and recycling facilities.

RCRA Corrective Action: Focus enforcement resources on facilities that have not made meaningful progress in achieving remedial objectives, and on financially marginal or bankrupt facilities. To ensure that meaningful cleanup progress is being made at all facilities subject to corrective action, Regions and authorized states should be monitoring compliance with orders and permits, identifying substantial noncompliance with such instruments, and taking enforcement actions where appropriate. When monitoring compliance with orders and permits, Regions should use electronic reporting tools whenever feasible.

RCRA Core Program Inspections: Region 10 may inspect at least two (2) RCRA TSDFs in each state. Financial responsibility is an important component of the RCRA core program and evaluating compliance

with 40 CFR Parts 264/265 Subpart H and corrective action financial responsibility should be included in the core program inspections. The review of financial assurance instruments is for RCRA Subtitle C closure and post-closure and includes corrective action if there is a corrective action obligation at the facility under review.

EPA will coordinate roles and responsibilities with DEQ as specific inspection plans and activities are identified for the areas of concern listed above, as well as those preliminarily identified by EPA which may inform decisions regarding new areas of concern. DEQ will make an effort to contribute to OECA national sector priorities and will represent state concerns, but state resources may be allocated to implementing state environmental priorities first.

RCRA Permitting Program Review
Resources allowing, Region 10 plans to review ODEQ's permitting program during the period of performance of the PPA. Region 10 has accepted ODEQ comments on the permit program review process. The review may include file reviews, interviews, or asking for other information, and Region 10 will coordinate with ODEQ on the timing and location of the review.

Joint Agreements on Agency Communication and Coordination
DEQ and EPA have established agreements on information sharing, communication and reporting. During the term of this agreement, the agencies will begin a review of these agreements, and either reaffirm, update or delete them as appropriate. DEQ and EPA will begin updating the *Corrective Action Communication Strategy* dated October 2000. The two agencies also agree to update the *DEQ/EPA Memorandum of Agreement* dated March 19, 2002, in anticipation of a proposed update to the authorized state program regulations.

The agencies will continue to hold quarterly meetings to share our progress, plan work efforts and resolve issues. Disputes on roles and responsibilities will be elevated through the lines of communication described in the **EPA/DEQ Hazardous Waste Program Issue Resolution Process.**

At the end of the first fiscal year, DEQ and EPA will check on progress and negotiate any shifts in resources to reflect priority activities for the following year. The agencies agree to modify the work plan based on shifts in priority work or the addition of new work, such as EPA's enforcement priorities, and to accommodate changes to the hazardous waste program budget that may occur. At the end of the agreement, each agency will provide a report summarizing key accomplishments during the duration of the agreement.

The following specific agreements are incorporated by reference:

RCRA Data Management Agreement – 12/15/2011
DEQ/EPA Memorandum of Agreement – 3/19/2002
Corrective Action Communication Strategy – 10/2000
Issue Resolution Process – 5/5/2011

APPENDIX B: HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM COMPONENT

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Hazardous Waste Program Work Plan

EPA Strategic Plan Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development; and
EPA Strategic Plan Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws

Total DEQ FTE for this component: 6.02. Resources budgeted biennially: $1,786,960 (Includes EPA $1,340,220 plus State $446,740)
Please refer to attached PPG budget narrative for additional detail about FTE and resources.

DEQ HW Priority A, Goal 1: Statewide and Regional Priorities & EPA Objective 3.2: Preserve Land			
DEQ HW Activities	**EPA Activities**	**Timeframe**	**Commitment Measures**
Implement the DEQ Toxics Reduction Strategy.	Coordinate with Pollution Prevention Program efforts on toxics reduction.	Continuous	Integrate Strategy into program project priorities, and consider the Strategy when planning new projects.

DE HW Priority B, Goal 1: Compliance and Enforcement & EPA Objective 5.1: Enforce Environmental Laws			
DEQ HW Activities	**EPA Activities**	**Timeframe**	**Commitment Measures**
Conduct large quantity generator (LQG) inspections per national guidance and other inspections to address priority areas and take necessary enforcement actions.	Conduct LQG inspections per national guidance and other inspections to address priority areas and take necessary enforcement actions. Coordinate specific sites and dates with DEQ.	Continuous	DEQ will inspect 20 percent of the LQG universe, based on 2013 BRS data in each year of the PPA. Both agencies will coordinate what inspections EPA will conduct by September 30 of each year. Report compliance data to EPA by October 30 of each year and complete RCRAInfo data verification process.
Conduct treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) inspections per national guidance and other inspections to address priority areas and take necessary enforcement actions.	Conduct TSDF inspections per OECA National Program Manager Guidance (http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-manager-guidances). Other inspections to address priority areas and take necessary enforcement actions will be coordinated with DEQ.	Continuous	Inspect 50% of operating TSDF annually. Inspect federal facilities annually. Coordinate what inspections EPA will conduct by September 30 of each year, consistent with Annual Commitment System targets. Complete financial record reviews in conjunction with non-federal facility CEIs. Report to EPA by October 30 of each

			year and complete RCRAInfo data verification process.
Inspect small quantity generators (SQGs).	Inspect SQGs to address priority areas and issues and take necessary enforcement actions. Coordinate specific sites and dates with DEQ.	Continuous	Measure total SQGs inspected and percentage inspected using 2013 SQG universe. Coordinate what inspections EPA will conduct by September 30 of each year.
Inspect conditionally exempt generators (CEGs).	Inspect CEGs to address priority areas and issues and take necessary enforcement actions. Coordinate specific sites and dates with DEQ.	Continuous	Inspect CEGs, including those that may be non-notifiers. Coordinate what inspections EPA will conduct by September 30 of each year.
Inspect non-notifiers.	Inspect non-notifiers to address priority areas and issues and take necessary enforcement actions. Coordinate specific sites and dates with DEQ.	Continuous	Inspect non-notifiers when identified. Coordinate what inspections EPA will conduct by September 30 of each year.
Inspect high priority complaints.	Provide technical assistance as appropriate.	Continuous Complaint response may include a desk investigation to clarify the issues and improve the efficiency of site visits.	Total number of hazardous waste complaints, total number of site visits due to hazardous waste complaints and percentage of site visits due to a hazardous waste complaint.
Ensure that SNC designations are made appropriately and that data is updated according to the SNC policy.	Discuss SNC designations and watch list facility enforcement responses.	Quarterly	Track and review total number of active and inactive SNCs, including those with a repeat SNC designation.
Complete data verification and provide file information for the State Review Framework process.	Conduct Oregon Round 3 SRF reviews of the state RCRA enforcement program, following Round 3 headquarters guidance issued in December 2013 and available on the ECHO SRF page (www.echo.epa.gov, login required).	Complete draft reports for Round 3 SRF reviews scheduled for calendar year 2015. Final reports are to be completed by December 31, 2016 (first quarter of FY 2016).	OECA NPM measure SRF 01.

APPENDIX B: HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM COMPONENT

DEQ HW Priority B, Goal 2: Permit TSD Facilities & EPA Objective 3.2: Preserve Land			
DEQ HW Activities	**EPA Activities**	**Timeframe**	**Commitment Measures**
Evaluate all financial assurance submittals made to DEQ each year.	Follow-up to non-compliance in consultation with DEQ, note that financial assurance is included with TSD inspections in Goal 1.	Annually when facilities submit assurances.	Compliance determinations and appropriate enforcement.
Lockheed Martin – issue permit modifications and develop a renewal permit.	Review permit revisions and submit comments on the draft permit and five year CERCLA review following the detailed RCRA/CERCLA plan.	Detailed schedule is included in the RCRA/CERCLA Communication and Information Coordination Action Plan for this facility.	Prevent releases at hazardous waste management facilities with updated controls.
Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – Determine if facility can be certified as clean closed and that corrective action is complete with controls. Evaluate effectiveness and sustainability of institutional controls and modify as necessary to ensure protectiveness and enforceability. If satisfactory, then terminate permit.	Timely review and comment for the determination of clean closure, corrective action completed with controls and effectiveness and enforceability of controls.	January 2015	Prevent releases at hazardous waste management facilities with updated controls.
Umatilla Chemical Depot – issue final renewal permit.	Timely review of draft permit and submittal of comments on the permit.	January 2015	Prevent releases at hazardous waste management facilities with updated controls.
Safety Kleen – issue final renewal permit.	Timely review of draft permit and submittal of comments on the permit.	September 30, 2015	Prevent releases at hazardous waste management facilities with updated permit controls.
Chemical Waste Management of the Northwest – start work on draft permit renewal.	Discuss key changes in permit conditions with DEQ, timely review of draft permit conditions.	Ongoing	Prevent releases at hazardous waste management facilities with updated permit controls.

DEQ HW Priority B, Goal 3: Corrective Action Sites & EPA Objective 3.3: Restore Land			
DEQ HW Activities	**EPA Activities**	**Timeframe**	**Commitment Measures**
Univar Portland (VWR) – technical coordination as needed.	EPA-lead oversee facility construction of the modified remedy.	TBD due to EPA staffing workload	Increase the number of RCRA facilities where the site is ready for anticipated use CA800.
Permapost – complete remedy selection	Technical assistance	June 30, 2016	Increase % of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed CA400. Remedy selected is precursor to construction.

Evraz – complete environmental indicator determination forms.	Technical assistance	September 30, 2014	Increase the percent of RCRA facilities where human exposures to toxins are under control CA725, Increase the percent of RCRA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control CA750.
Boeing – evaluate Work Completed criteria.	Technical assistance for Ready for Anticipated Use.	TBD	New GPRA Measure: Number of RCRA facilities with corrective action performance standards attained and the site is ready for anticipated use RCRAInfo: CA800, CA900 and CA999.
Cascade Wood – evaluate with the Ready for Anticipated Use form and Corrective Action complete criteria.	Technical assistance for Ready for Anticipated Use.	September 30, 2014	New GPRA Measure: Number of RCRA facilities with corrective action performance standards attained and the site is ready for anticipated use RCRAInfo: CA800, CA900 and CA999.

DEQ HW Priority C, Goal 2: Improve Data Management & EPA Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 5.1			
DEQ HW Activities	**EPA Activities**	**Target Date**	**Program Measures**
RCRAInfo data analysis and update.	Data analysis technical assistance.	Continuous	Prevent releases at hazardous waste management facilities with updated controls.
Use the National Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) to transfer data to RCRAInfo.	Ensure EN technical assistance is available to execute this project.	December 1, 2014	Secure Internet- and standards-based way to support electronic data reporting, sharing, and integrating regulatory environmental data.
Translate ACES data into RCRAInfo and enter directly any core data that are not available in ACES.	Technical assistance.	Monthly Note that ACES translation programming is expected to be completed prior to this PPA period.	All EPA measures are pulled from RCRAInfo.

DEQ HW Priority C, Goal 3: Evaluate and Streamline Program Activities & EPA Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 5.1			
DEQ HW Activities	**EPA Activities**	**Target Date**	**Program Measures**
Review 2 joint agreements on agency communication and coordination.	Continue to review and collaborate with DEQ on joint agency communication and coordination agreements.	June 30, 2016.Timing of MOA revisions will be aligned with state authorization update.	All agreements reaffirmed, updated or deleted, with the exception of the MOA which can be modified but never deleted.

Implement the Expedited Enforcement Offers (EEOs) Program.	Cross –reference to the authorized program description.	Continuous	Implemented EEO program statewide.
Further develop the Internal Management Directive (IMD) Phase 2.	Review and comment.	September 30, 2015	Created new policies. Updated existing but outdated policies. Create new fact sheets. Centrally located policies and fact sheets for use by the public and agency staff.

APPENDIX B: HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM COMPONENT

WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

The water quality program's mission is to protect and improve Oregon's water quality. Protecting Oregon's rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries and groundwater quality keeps these waters safe for multiple beneficial uses such as drinking water, fish and aquatic wildlife habitat, recreation and irrigation. This is accomplished by developing and implementing water quality standards and clean water plans, regulating wastewater treatment systems and industrial dischargers, collecting and evaluating water quality data, providing grants and technical assistance to reduce nonpoint pollution sources, and providing loans to communities to prevent or mitigate water pollution. The availability of clean and healthy water is critical to Oregon's environment and economy. In recent years, state and federal funding for DEQ's clean water work has declined – both in real dollars and in what those dollars buy.

The funding decline, combined with the growing complexity of federal Clean Water Act requirements and costly third party litigation, has eroded DEQ's resources for developing water quality standards, conducting water quality monitoring, developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), issuing and enforcing permits, and protecting surface and groundwater quality statewide. The program's information and data management systems are antiquated and in need of upgrades to improve their performance and efficiency. Largely because of this, DEQ was unable to produce a complete 2010 Integrated Report that met EPA's expectations and it appears that DEQ's 2012 submittal will also be incomplete.

While Oregon's economic forecast has stabilized, DEQ does not expect any significant increase in funding or decrease in workload. In addition, in December 2013 NOAA and EPA proposed to find that Oregon has failed to submit an approvable coastal nonpoint program under the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA). CZARA mandates that EPA withhold an amount equal to 30% of the Clean Water Act section 319 grant the Oregon received the preceding fiscal year and the same reduction would be applied each year thereafter. Should EPA and the National Marine Fisheries Service finalize this decision as proposed, DEQ's grant would be reduced by about $630,000 in FFY2015, and an additional $440,000 in FFY2016. DEQ uses 319 dollars to fund nonpoint source pollution control and TMDL staff, and to fund on-the-ground nonpoint source pollution control projects. A reduction of this magnitude would significantly impact DEQ's ability to address nonpoint sources of surface and groundwater pollution throughout the state through collaborations with its partners and implementation of TMDLs.

As such, the water quality program is going through a challenging phase of self-examination to determine how best to prioritize work and retool the program to deliver essential services in the most efficient way. Currently, the water quality program is implementing or preparing to implement several high priority projects and initiatives aimed at increasing the stability and effectiveness of its water quality program, including the following:

- Implementing recommendations arising from Outcome Based Management "breakthrough" projects that will result in process improvements and improved performance tracking for wastewater permit issuance and inspection processes.

- Establishing the foundation necessary to support a comprehensive and functional assessment program. DEQ will first hire a business system analyst to analyze the business processes and information management needs to ensure subsequent systems will enable DEQ to produce a biennial integrated report that meets federal requirements and provides water quality information to guide Oregon's efforts and investments in water quality improvement and watershed health.

- Replacing the water quality program's permitting database (WQSIS). The system currently in use was put in place in 1999-2001 and both the technology used and the processes it was designed to support have become obsolete. Consequently, maintaining the system is very burdensome and increasingly ineffective in supporting the permitting program. DEQ will evaluate replacing WQSIS with an "off-the-shelf" product capable of supporting water quality permitting in the near term and serve as the foundation/initial module of an agency wide permitting system in the future. DEQ will initiate this project with a business system analysis in 2014 and have the replacement project substantially underway by the end of this PPA period.

This 2014-2016 PPA reflects the significant effect that resource constraints are having on the program, particularly in the wastewater permitting program. As DEQ develops and implements the initiatives described above, these efforts could affect DEQ's ability to deliver on all of its PPA commitments. The water quality program will regularly apprise EPA of its progress or impediments to meeting the joint PPA commitments and to ensure that EPA accepts any proposed changes.

DEQ's current Water Quality Program priorities include the following:

DEQ has the necessary infrastructure to support the delivery of its programs.

DEQ is working or initiating work on several fronts to document business processes, identify opportunities for efficiencies, and put in place technology and systems to support DEQ's delivery of programs and services. These include tool s and procedures for issuing permits, replacement of the water quality permit database, electronic transactions of data and payments, and improved access to environmental data and information regarding status and trends of Oregon's water quality.

Working with state, local and national partners on water quality, water quantity and ecosystem protection.

DEQ is committed to developing and leveraging partnerships with other agencies and organizations to achieve desired environmental outcomes in the most cost-effective manner. Examples of this include many of the Nonpoint Source Success Stories that resulted from the coordinated efforts of various agencies, communities, watershed councils and landowners. Water quality trading is another example, such as the City of Medford's wastewater permit, that relies upon the coordinated efforts of The Freshwater Trust and the Willamette Partnership to ensure compliance with permit requirements and costs half as much as a traditional, engineered approach. These types of partnerships are evident throughout this PPA, including several new or expanded initiatives such as the following:

- Development of the Implementation Ready Mid-Coast TMDLs which requires a significantly higher level of stakeholder engagement to develop enforceable implementation plans that will be incorporated into the TMDLs.

- Working with The Willamette Partnership, The Freshwater Trust, U.S. EPA Region 10, Idaho, and Washington through a USDA Conservation Innovation Grant to develop clear and consistent guidance on water quality trading for the Pacific Northwest.

- Later this year DEQ will begin a formal process to evaluate revisions to its temperature water quality regulations to ensure that natural conditions are effectively addressed. The basis for incorporating natural conditions in DEQ's regulatory programs was removed as an outcome of

recent litigation on Oregon's temperature standard. DEQ will be engaging EPA, the regulated community and other stakeholders throughout this process.

Working with local communities to protect Oregon's watersheds and provide innovative and efficient wastewater infrastructure.

Many small communities throughout Oregon have outdated or failing wastewater collection and treatment system and/or residences with failing onsite systems. In many cases, the cost of repairs and upgrades are well above what the community or homeowner can afford. If not addressed, these failing systems can present human health risks and pollute surface water and groundwater. These are very challenging problems and DEQ is committed to working with the communities to identify feasible and sustainable solutions. The following are examples of these efforts:

- In recent years, DEQ has increased the number of staff available to work directly with small communities to determine wastewater infrastructure needs and secure the best package of financial assistance available through funding agencies.

- To provide an additional financing option that might make water quality improvements more affordable to local governments and public utilities, DEQ adopted rules in 2013 to offer extended term financing (up to 30 years) for wastewater treatment works through its State Revolving Fund loan program.

- DEQ collaborated with other funding agencies to produce guidance for doing facility planning that will meet all the agencies' planning requirements and that incorporates the principle of integrating traditional "gray" infrastructure with "green" or natural infrastructure projects.

- DEQ continues to work with interested communities on the development of integrated plans based upon EPA's integrated planning framework. Guided by DEQ's basin assessments and local community needs and priorities, implementation will allow communities to address Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Act program requirements that yield highest environmental and public health benefits with a commitment to meet all regulatory obligations.

Supporting and encouraging implementation of clean water action plans (TMDL implementation).

In addition to the development of Implementation Ready TMDLs, DEQ is stepping up its efforts in other ways to ensure TMDL implementation measures result in effective implementation of TMDL implementation plans such as:

- Outreach and education to Designated Management Agencies on effective approaches for managing stormwater runoff from urban development.

- During the biennial review of Agriculture Water Quality Management Area plans and rules, working with ODA and the Local Advisory Committee to incorporate meaningful metrics and benchmarks for meeting load allocations into the AWQMA plans.

- Working with ODA, ODF, and other DMA's to develop consistent methods and metrics for planning, implementing, tracking and reporting on actions to achieve pollutant reductions from all land uses.

Monitoring Oregon's water quality to support water quality program needs, identify emerging issues, understand water quality status and trends, and inform management activities targeted at restoring Oregon's water quality and beneficial uses.

DEQ continues to implement elements of the Strategy for Monitoring Oregon's Waters. New state funding for groundwater, biomonitoring and pesticide monitoring will provide new data on groundwater vulnerabilities, watershed health and pesticide management practices. The following are highlights of accomplishments from the 2012-2014 PPA period and plans for 2014-2016.

- A regional monitoring summit was held in Pendleton in November 2013, bringing together water quality scientists, citizen groups, stakeholders, tribes and agencies to discuss the state of water quality data and information in the John Day, Umatilla and Grande Ronde Basins.

- DEQ's toxics monitoring program completed a statewide risk-based sampling effort in Oregon's rivers, streams and lakes in 2013. Locations were targeted to identify contaminants in water but some also included contaminants in stream bed sediment and fish tissue. In 2014 additional samples will be collected to fill information gaps and revisit areas where problems were identified.

- An updated operating procedure for evaluating and selecting reference sites to assess chemical, biological and habitat conditions at study sites was created.

- Long term ambient water quality monitoring of conventional pollutants at fixed stations around the state will continue, providing long term information on water quality trends. The results are communicated to legislators and land use managers to provide insights into water quality changes and the factors that are contributing to those changes.

- Resources for TMDL monitoring have been reduced but continue to provide data for TMDL development and effectiveness monitoring.

- Groundwater monitoring outside of Oregon's groundwater management areas will begin in spring of 2015, focusing on domestic wells in areas with known or suspected vulnerabilities. Nitrates, arsenic and pesticides will be the primary targets of investigation. Additional parameters may be added based on risk assessments of certain areas. In addition, monitoring will continue in GWMAs where nitrate concentrations of concern are well documented and groundwater management plans have been implemented to understand trends and identify where additional efforts to reduce nitrates are needed.

- DEQ collaborates with the Oregon Health Authority to implement the beach bacteria monitoring program. DEQ collects data that OHA can uses to issue beach advisories to recreational beach users when warranted. Additional survey work was conducted in Cannon Beach to help identify some of the potential sources of bacteria contributing to beach advisories in the area. Proposed elimination of federal funding may jeopardize DEQ's ability to continue this work.

- DEQ continues to participate in the data collection for the National Aquatic Resource surveys for the nation's waters. In 2015, DEQ will participate in the National Coastal Conditions Assessment (NCCA).

- DEQ continues to facilitate volunteer monitoring activities through trainings, monitoring plan development, quality control checks and data integration.

Compliance and Enforcement

Enforcement priorities for water are guided by National Enforcement Goals, National Enforcement Initiatives and the national Clean Water Act Action Plan, as well as DEQ and EPA regional priorities. EPA's overall national enforcement goals focus on civil and criminal enforcement for violations that threaten communities and the environment; greater compliance and protection through use of advanced monitoring and information technologies; and strong EPA/State/Tribal partnerships for working together toward shared environmental goals.

Site inspections, compliance assurance, and enforcement are key elements of DEQ's NPDES program. Compliance inspections for major and non-major sources are scheduled on the watershed permitting cycle. Consistent with EPA's Compliance Monitoring System, offsite evaluations and targeted inspections of other permitted sources are based on likelihood of important environmental outcome and other criteria. Sources with compliance schedules, mutual agreement and orders, or technical assistance needs are also prioritized. Enforcement actions follow guidance directives to focus on the most important violations and violators and to ensure statewide consistency. Striking a balance between permit issuance and compliance assurance commitments is necessary to set realistic program expectations and effectively use NPDES resources.

During this biennial agreement period, DEQ and EPA intend to coordinate more closely on compliance and enforcement priorities, needs, and issues. Increased coordination will include quarterly check-in calls and an annual planning session. The annual planning session will integrate across both permitting and compliance/enforcement aspects of the NPDES program and will include discussion of priorities, performance expectations, updates on issues and activities, inspection and enforcement targets, and opportunities for integrating work between EPA and DEQ.

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

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Water Quality Program Work Plan

EPA Strategic Plan Goal: Protecting America's Waters

Total DEQ FTE for this component: 192.42. Of this total, # of FTE supported by the PPG: 40.81. PPG Resources budgeted: $12,113,974. Please refer to attached budget narrative for additional detail about FTE and resources.

Element 1: Water Quality Standards and Assessments

DEQ contact: Debra Sturdevant
EPA contact: Angela Chung and David Croxton

Establishing water quality standards for waters of the United States in Oregon is at the core of DEQ's water quality activities. Standards include beneficial uses of water, such as drinking, aquatic life, recreation, etc., and the water quality criteria designed to protect those uses. The Water Quality Program then acts to protect and restore water quality by implementing those standards, including evaluating whether Oregon's water quality standards are being met through the development of the biennial Integrated Report, which includes the section 303(d) list of impaired waters and the section 305(b) report describing the status of Oregon's surface water quality. The staff who work on these program areas perform the following activities:

- Conduct triennial standards reviews to establish and update scientifically based water quality standards and related policies.
- Develop and maintain internal directives for and provide guidance to regional and headquarters staff on implementation of water quality standards in various water programs.
- Identify waterbodies not meeting water quality standards and develop Integrated Reports.

Current staffing levels in the Standards and Assessments subprogram are not sufficient to accomplish all of the commitments listed below. DEQ is pursuing additional state funding to support the subprogram, specifically with respect to a new approach to developing Integrated Reports. The completion of those tasks will be subject to DEQ's ability to secure adequate funding and resources to do the work.

Environmental Outcome: Adoption and implementation of appropriate water quality standards will contribute to protection of the beneficial uses of Oregon's waterbodies and water quality improvements as measured by water quality monitoring and other environmental data.

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
1.1	Conduct a rulemaking process to revise ammonia criteria for aquatic life.	Provide early review and input if any concerns arise. Act on submitted criteria in timely manner.	New ammonia criteria recommended to the EQC for adoption and submitted to EPA. Approved criteria	12/31/2014 5/30/2015	Partial	
1.2	Conduct a rulemaking process to revise copper criteria and adopt 4 new pollutant criteria recommended by EPA.	Provide early review and input if any concerns arise. Provide technical assistance on copper BLM and other potential options.	New criteria recommended to the EQC for adoption and submitted to EPA.	6/30/2016	Partial	
1.3	Conduct a review and prepare for rulemaking to revise Oregon's temperature water quality standard. Determine how to address natural thermal regimes and variability for temperature.	Provide early review and input if any concerns arise.	Prepare to propose new criteria to the EQC for adoption.	6/30/2016	Partial	
1.4	Address water quality standards-related action needs (e.g., variances, site-specific background pollutant criteria, UAAs and/or SSC) arising from implementation of revised human health criteria or the remaining effective portion of Oregon's temperature standard.	EPA will work with DEQ on any variance requests or other WQS revisions arising from the recent human health criteria revisions.	Variances and other water quality standards revisions.	Ongoing	Partial	
1.5	Describe antidegradation implementation procedures that address the issues raised in EPA's review of Oregon's Antidegradation Implementation guidance document (IMD).	Input on identifying practicable and reasonable implementation procedures necessary to meet minimum requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.	Updates to Antidegradation Implementation IMD (may be in form of addenda).	6/30/2015	Partial	
1.6	Conduct rulemaking to correct error in applicability of the pH criteria to the Snake River (correct river miles specified). Evaluate need to revise the pH criterion for the Snake and Columbia Rivers and the Owyhee and Malheur River basins.	Early input on possible revisions to criteria. Timely action on revised criteria.	Revised pH criteria for Snake R. to correct error in current rule. Possible additional pH revisions.	12/31/2015	Partial	

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
1.7	Identify and plan next set of standards work to be completed based on water quality program needs and stakeholder input (triennial review). Upon completion of this planning process, provide EPA with a list of possible additional water quality standards revisions that could be undertaken subject to resource availability and priorities.	Provide input to DEQ on standards work needs and priorities. Coordinate with the Services on actions requiring ESA consultation.	Standards work plan that identifies needs and priorities. Proposed standards revisions, as time and resources allow	6/30/2015	Partial	
1.8	DEQ will submit Oregon's 2012 303(d) list to EPA, which will include an assessment of toxics data. DEQ will update Oregon's Integrated Report on water quality and 303(d) List pending EPA's approval. DEQ will distribute final approved 303(d) list and Integrated Report for agency and public use.	EPA will review and take action on updates to 303(d) list. EPA will extract information from Oregon's databases to populate EPA databases (WATERS, ADB, NAD) and compile information for national reports.	Oregon's 2012 Integrated Report and 303(d) list, and list of TMDL priorities	9/30/2014	Partial	
1.9	DEQ will assist EPA in identifying relevant data elements and georeferenced information to contribute to EPA's national data roll-ups and national measure target determinations. DEQ will assist EPA and EPA contractors in developing a list of potential candidates to meet national measures and in the development of appropriate success stories.	EPA will extract information from Oregon's databases to populate EPA databases (WATERS, ADB, NAD) and compile information for national reports.	Oregon Integrated Report	Ongoing	Partial	WQ-7
1.10	DEQ will develop an effective and sustainable approach to producing complete and timely Integrated Reports. Such approach will need to identify and develop staffing resources and data infrastructure and evaluation processes and tools. DEQ's priority will be to develop GIS and automated data analysis tools and processes needed to determine impairment and streamline the assessment process.	EPA will provide input on approaches, tools and processes as they are developed by DEQ.	A project plan that includes recommended tasks and resources to implement. Initial tasks are being implemented.	6/30/2015 6/30/2016	Partial	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
1.11	DEQ will track the development and modifications to EPA's water quality framework (ATTAINS). DEQ will evaluate whether this system would meet Oregon's needs.	EPA will continue provide information to DEQ on the development of ATTAINS and notify DEQ of opportunities to provide input. EPA will consider DEQ requirements during database development.		Ongoing	Partial	
1.12	DEQ will review and prioritize needed updates to the IR assessment methodology. After an initial planning process, DEQ will identify which water quality standards assessment methodology updates and revisions could be undertaken this biennium, subject to resource availability and priorities. DEQ will consider whether methodology updates for biological criteria can be completed during this time period.	EPA will support the technical analysis and data review necessary for assessment protocol development. EPA will work with DEQ on approach for waters where narrative criteria are not met but no pollutant is identified for TMDL development.	Updates/new protocols for Oregon Assessment Methodology for Integrated Report on Water Quality Status Identification of methodology updates to be completed this biennium.	6/30/15	Partial	

Element 2 : TMDLS

DEQ contact: Gene Foster
EPA contact: David Croxton

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Water Quality Management Plans

The federal Clean Water Act requires that water pollutant budgets, called TMDLs, be developed for waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs describe the maximum amount of pollutants from municipal, industrial, commercial and surface runoff sources, including natural background, which can enter the river or stream without violating water quality standards. These estimates are required for waterbodies that have been identified as in violation of one or more water quality standards at some time, and have been included on one of DEQ's 303d lists of water quality limited waterbodies.

DEQ develops TMDLs on a basin or subbasin scale (generally on a 3rd field US Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Code or smaller). These TMDLs address all sources of pollutants when determining allocations of loading for the pollutants being addressed by the TMDL. These allocations are developed through water quality analysis, statistical analysis, and mathematical modeling. Staff in the program conduct all facets of work in collecting, analyzing and presenting results. Staff will also perform public and stakeholder outreach to ensure input when decisions are being made. The combination of outreach and development provides for the transition from development of loading allocations to implementation in permits and watershed plans.

TMDL Wasteload Allocations are implemented through waste limits in permits for point source discharges, and Load Allocations are implemented as planning targets for other

sources and designated management agencies. DEQ staff actively implement TMDLs by:

- Revising industrial and municipal wastewater permits to incorporate revised permit limits.
- Working with local communities and the Oregon Department of Agriculture through the Agriculture Water Quality Management Act process to implement the TMDLs effectively on agricultural lands.
- Working with the Oregon Department of Forestry for implementation on state and private forestlands, through the Oregon Forest Practices Act and long range management plans.
- Assisting local governments in developing TMDL Implementation Plans for urban areas.
- Working with the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other federal agencies on developing water quality restoration plans for lands under their jurisdiction.
- Working with ODA, ODF, and other DMA's on TMDL implementation planning timelines, milestones for pollutant reduction targets and strategies to reduce pollutants, such as sediment, temperature, nutrients and bacteria.

Under most circumstances, TMDL Implementation plans for improved water quality rely on cooperation among landowners and land managers within a river basin. Local watershed councils, Soil and Water Conservation Districts or other organizations will serve as community-based coordination points for these united efforts. Agencies and municipalities with jurisdiction over sources of nonpoint source pollution and sources not covered by permit are required to submit TMDL implementation plans to DEQ. These plans describe actions that will be taken to reduce their contribution to Water Quality problems.

EPA, with input from the states, has developed a new long term vision for assessment, restoration, and protection under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program that was finalized December 5, 2013. The EPA Vision document includes the components: prioritization, assessment, protection, alternatives, engagement, and integration. The states have been requested to develop a plan that is consistent with EPA's 303(d) Vision by December 31, 2014.

Environmental Outcome: Development and implementation of TMDLs will contribute to protection of the beneficial uses and meeting water quality standards in Oregon's waterbodies and water quality improvements as measured by water quality data and other environmental data and measures in TMDLs, WQMPs and TMDL implementation plans.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
2.1	Develop TMDLs and WQMPs in accordance with 303(d) list schedule.	Technical Assistance; Review and approve	Issuance of TMDLs for the: - Coquille Basin - MidCoast Basins - Chetco Basin - Sixes Basin Begin Powder/Burnt Basins TMDL Development Upper Deschutes Basin TMDL Development Begin Coos TMDL development	 12/14 12/15 6/16 6/16 3/15 Ongoing 6/15	Partial	WQ-8b

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
2.2	Implement TMDL Wasteload Allocations in NPDES permits through collaboration with NPDES permit writers.		Pollutant Discharge Limits that will meet WLAs for each permitted discharge.	Ongoing	Partial	
2.3	Implement the Willamette River Basin TMDL. Work with watershed councils, local governments, and other DMAs to develop appropriate management practices and plans for controlling pollutants to the Willamette River. Work with USDA agencies to leverage Farm Bill resources to implement priority best management practices in critical areas.		Completed Implementation plans throughout Willamette Basin that guide management practices, pollutant controls to meet load allocations in TMDLs. Facilitate projects that result in improvements in water quality.	Ongoing	Partial	
2.4	Implement TMDLs for Nonpoint Sources in subbasins where TMDLs/WQMPs have been completed. Work with watershed councils, local governments and other DMAs to develop appropriate management practices and plans for controlling pollutants. Work with USDA agencies to leverage Farm Bill resources to implement priority best management practices in critical areas.		Completed Implementation plans that guide management practices, pollutant controls to meet load allocations in TMDLs. Facilitate projects that result in improvements in water quality.	Ongoing	Partial	WQ-10
2.5	Implementation of load allocations or require TMDL implementation plans for all sources assigned load allocations.	Review and provide input to DEQ on Mid-Coast and North Coast Basin implementation plans	Implementation plans that meet load allocations or management measures identified in the TMDL/WQMP.	Ongoing	Partial	
2.6	Work with EPA to develop a plan that is consistent with EPA's 303(d) Vision by December 31, 2014. This plan may describe ODEQ's process, actions, or determinations on the following components of EPA's 303(d) Vision: prioritization, assessment, protection, alternatives, engagement, and integration.	Review and provide input to DEQ on TMDL Program planning documents	Incorporate the components of EPA's 303(d) TMDL Vision into the TMDL Program planning documents.	Ongoing	Partial	

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Element 3: Underground Injection Control

DEQ contacts: Anita Yap
EPA contacts: Dave Tetta

Underground Injection Control Program

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program protects drinking water sources and aquifers by providing oversight on the use of injection systems (dry wells, sumps, large onsite wastewater treatment systems, geothermal, aquifer storage and recovery (ASR), remediation injection, etc.) that discharge to the subsurface and may endanger groundwater quality. Federal regulation requires DEQ to keep an updated inventory of all injection wells and report them to the EPA annually. In Oregon, the majority of injection systems are associated with stormwater discharge, large onsite wastewater, aquifer remediation, and industrial process/wastewater. Injection systems must obtain approval from DEQ to operate under Authorization by Rule, a UIC-WPCF permit, or must be formally closed. DEQ staff review and approve applications of a variety of injection system types, provide technical assistance to private and public injection well owners, and work closely with municipalities in their development of stormwater management plans related to injection systems. As a delegated program under the Safe Drinking Water Act, injection systems are subject to EPA enforcement.

During the performance period DEQ will focus on developing approaches to make the UIC program financially sustainable. DEQ is also working on a new general permit. The new general permit is intended to be less complicated for both stakeholders and the DEQ. In order to issue the general permit, DEQ must proceed with rule making to implement a fee for the permit. These items are priorities for the program and are in addition to DEQ commitments in this agreement.

Environmental Outcome: These activities help to ensure that adequate controls are in place so that UICs do not result in water quality standards violations, which will contribute to water quality improvements as measured by water quality monitoring and other environmental data.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
3.1	Continue administration of UIC program by providing Authorization by Rule site reviews, developing WPCF permits and closures.	EPA will provide enforcement and compliance assistance as requested by and in close coordination with DEQ.	Wells inventoried and registered per year; Authorization by Rule determination process (e.g., requesting additional information, providing clarification on application issues, retrofits) will occur as needed. Issue approximately 12 areawide UIC-WPCF Permits a year. Approximately 30 closures approved per year, including an average of 5 motor vehicle waste disposal wells per year or as they are located.	Ongoing	Partial	SDW-8, SDW-7b

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
3.2	Provide technical assistance to consultants, cities, municipalities and other public and private UIC owners.	EPA will provide inspector training opportunities; provide training/outreach to municipalities and other public and private UIC owners, as requested.	Technical assistance will include meetings with municipalities. and other private and public UIC owners.	Ongoing	Partial	
3.3	Develop a project plan with priorities, interim deliverables and timelines, to upload the DEQ UIC database to the national system via the central data exchange.	EPA will review and provide comments on the proposed project plan.	A project plan identifying priorities, tasks, timelines and deliverables.	8/14 for the draft project plan, final project plan complete 30 days after receipt of EPA comments	Partial	
3.4	Update the internal UIC database to align with EPA's UIC national database and upload records to EPA database.	EPA will provide technical assistance to DEQ as needed to ensure database functionality.	A successful and complete upload of ODEQ's UIC database to the national system via the Central data exchange, which meets EPA QA requirements.	12/15	Partial	
3.5	Develop a project plan, with deliverables and timelines, to address EPA identified UIC re-delegation issues. Deliverables may include rule making to address EPA issues.	EPA will review and provide comments on the project plan and on proposed rule revisions, if necessary.	A project plan identifying tasks, timelines and deliverables.	7/14 for the draft project plan, final project plan complete 30 days after receipt of EPA comments	Partial	
3.6	Provide UIC program approval package to EPA for redelegation from EPA to DEQ for program primacy.	EPA will review program delegation package in a timely manner.	Program approval package submitted to EPA includes and addresses the required program elements addressing program revisions for redelegation that results in program redelegation.	12/14 if no rule revisions required, 6/16 if rule revisions required.	Partial	

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Element 4: Groundwater Program
DEQ contact: Anita Yap
EPA contact: Eric Winiecki

Groundwater Program

The Groundwater Quality Protection Act of 1989 provides the framework for comprehensive groundwater management and protection in Oregon. This Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act establish the critical elements for enhancing and protecting Oregon's groundwater resource for its many beneficial uses. Over ninety percent of Oregon's available freshwater is stored beneath the earth's surface as groundwater. Approximately 70 percent of Oregon's people depend on groundwater for their daily water needs via private, public and industrial water wells.

Oregon focuses most of its groundwater protection activities in three sensitive groundwater areas called "Groundwater Management Areas"; one is located in the Lower Umatilla Basin, one in Northern Malheur County and another in the Southern Willamette Valley. Protection efforts in these management areas involve the implementation of groundwater action plans where the water quality has been degraded, beneficial uses are seriously impaired, and public health may be at risk in part from nonpoint source groundwater pollution. Oregon also provides technical assistance to communities and watershed councils engaged in groundwater pollution prevention efforts.

Environmental Outcome: Groundwater protection efforts will help to prevent the degradation of Oregon's groundwater resources and maintain or improve the quality of groundwater resources, as measured through the various groundwater monitoring efforts DEQ conducts around the state.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
4.1	Implement the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area Action Plan by focusing on agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, municipal, and public water supply activities that will prevent and reduce nitrate contamination in groundwater.	EPA will provide technical support as needed.	Coordination - Meet with local stakeholders, Groundwater Management Committee, and local agencies to coordinate Action Plan activities. - Provide technical support. - Research BMPs and their effectiveness. Education and Outreach - Organize education and outreach efforts to increase awareness of groundwater vulnerability and BMPs, including participation at "outdoor schools" and farm fairs. - Maintain GWMA website. Monitoring and Data Analysis	Meet as needed; typically 6 meetings per year Ongoing Ongoing Annually Ongoing Quarterly	Partial	

			- Monitor groundwater quality at 32 domestic and irrigation wells to evaluate impacts and effectiveness of Action Plan. - Complete groundwater nitrate trend analysis for entire GWMA (including food processor sites) - Evaluate success of BMP awareness and implementation.	2014 Every four years		
4.2	Implement the Northern Malheur County Groundwater Management Area Action Plan by focusing on agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, municipal and public water supply activities that will prevent and reduce nitrate contamination in groundwater.	EPA will provide technical support as needed.	<u>Coordination</u> - Meet with local stakeholders, Groundwater Management Committee, and local agencies to coordinate Action Plan activities. - Provide technical support. - Research BMPs and their effectiveness. <u>Education and Outreach</u> - Organize education and outreach efforts to increase awareness of groundwater vulnerability and BMP. <u>Monitoring and Data Analysis</u> - Monitor groundwater quality at 36 domestic and irrigation wells to evaluate impacts and effectiveness of Action Plan. - Complete groundwater nitrate trend analysis. - Evaluate success of BMP awareness and implementation.	Meet as needed; typically 1 meeting per year Ongoing Ongoing Annually Quarterly 2014 Every four years	Partial	
4.3	Implement the Southern Willamette Valley Groundwater Management Area Action Plan by focusing on agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, municipal and public water supply activities that will prevent and reduce nitrate contamination in groundwater.	EPA will provide technical support as needed.	<u>Coordination</u> - Meet with local stakeholders, Groundwater Management Committee, and local agencies to coordinate Action Plan activities.	3-4 SWV GWMA Committee meetings per year Ongoing	Partial	

			- Provide technical support. - Research BMPs and their effectiveness. <u>Education and Outreach</u> Organize education and outreach efforts to increase awareness of groundwater vulnerability and BMPs, including 2 demonstration projects and 2 workshops. - Maintain GWMA website. <u>Monitoring and Data Analysis</u> - Monitor groundwater quality at 25 monitoring wells and 15 domestic wells to evaluate impacts and effectiveness of Action Plan. - Conduct nitrate well water screening events. - Evaluate success of BMP awareness and implementation.	Ongoing 2 demonstration projects per biennium; 2 major outreach/education events per year Ongoing 2-4 times per year 10 events per biennium As scheduled		
4.4	Each year, two geographic areas will be identified for groundwater monitoring activities beginning in 2014 with complete coverage of the state over a ten year cycle. Groundwater monitoring locations and timing will be prioritized to complement the information needed for developing the Basin Assessment reports DEQ uses for planning geographically-targeted water quality protection activities. Department, the Oregon Department of Agriculture		<u>Monitoring and Data Collection</u> - Monitoring at approximately 50 wells (combination of domestic wells and monitoring wells) in a geographically targeted area of Oregon outside of the GWMA's. - Nitrates and targeted analytes based on known or suspected risk factors.	Ongoing beginning in November of 2014	No	
4.5	Complete federal and state groundwater reporting requirements.		- Biennial Report to the legislature. - Groundwater component of 305(b) report.	12/30/2014 As scheduled	Partial	
4.6	Participate in EPA-sponsored annual groundwater meetings and conferences as workload and resources allow.	EPA will provide timely notice and organization of meetings.	Meetings	As scheduled	Partial	

Element 5: WQ Permitting, Pretreatment and 401 Certifications

DEQ contact: Dennis Ades, Anita Yap, Steve Mrazik
EPA contact: Mike Lidgard

Industrial and Domestic Wastewater Permitting

DEQ's wastewater management program regulates and minimizes adverse impacts of pollution on Oregon's waters from point sources of pollution. The term "point source" generally refers to wastewater discharged into water or onto land through a pipe or a discernible channel. These point sources operate under the terms of a federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or state Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) wastewater discharge permit issued by DEQ.

DEQ has had authority for NPDES permit issuance since 1974. As a delegated program, DEQ's NPDES permitting activities are subject to EPA oversight. Effective implementation of the program is required for continued delegation of the water quality program and is essential to the continued receipt of federal program funds. To effectively protect water quality, DEQ must carry out five activities:

- Issue discharge permits that adequately evaluate and limit pollutant discharges to prevent an impact on receiving waters and the beneficial uses of those waters (drinking, swimming, fishing, aquatic habitat, etc.).
- Periodically inspect facilities and review monitoring results.
- Update and maintain EPA's ICIS database with timely and accurate permit and permit related data (DMRs, Compliance Schedules, Inspections, etc.).
- Take prompt and appropriate enforcement actions when violations occur.
- Give essential technical assistance for facility owners and operators to help assure ongoing compliance at minimum expense to permit holders.

DEQ currently manages about 5,600 water quality permits including 3,500 federal NPDES permits and 1,500 state WPCF permits. Achievement of permit program objectives requires targeted and effective implementation of water quality standards following a watershed approach. Program staff requires up-to-date tools and training to consistently develop and issue high quality permits statewide and ensure effective permit implementation. Targeted program implementation is based on source-specific and watershed-specific priorities. Integrated planning can be an effective strategy to respond to multiple mandates with limited resources. DEQ intends to work collaboratively with EPA to implement EPA's Integrated Planning Framework within the framework of the NPDES program.

DEQ will focus considerable effort on stormwater program implementation and development during the biennium. It is expected many of the approximately 800 permitted sources will exceed stringent benchmarks of the industrial stormwater general permit. DEQ and its agents will develop and provide guidance and technical assistance to facilitate timely development and implementation of tier two correction plans necessary to ensure compliance with the general NPDES permit and desired environmental outcomes. DEQ will also continue development of a general municipal stormwater permit for small and medium sized (phase two) communities and districts with an emphasis on TMDL implementation.

Wastewater and stormwater program workload continues to expand in scope and complexity. DEQ will revise and renew the 700PM general NPDES permit for instream placer mining operations. Hundreds of miners register for permit coverage each year and new, more restrictive criteria will result in greater protection of water quality in waterways designated as essential salmon habitat or that are impaired because of elevated levels of sediment, turbidity or toxic pollutants. DEQ will also continue to implement stringent aquatic life and human health criteria as individual NPDES permits are issued or renewed. DEQ will continue to pursue innovative approaches such as pollutant trading, integrated planning and natural treatment systems, to comply with NPDES requirements while more broadly addressing watershed and local community priorities.

Pretreatment Program-Dennis Ades

Pretreatment regulations establish responsibilities and standards to control pollutants from industrial users that discharge wastewater to a collection system and publically owned treatment works. Toxic pollutants and other industrial contaminants may pass through or interfere with wastewater treatment processes or may contaminate sewage sludge. The POTW acts as the control authority for these industrial users and monitors the wastewater they discharge to determine whether they are in compliance with the pretreatment standards. DEQ oversees each of the 26 facilities in Oregon with a formal pretreatment program and also provides assistance to smaller facilities that are not required to have a pretreatment program but take additional measures to protect the collection system and treatment works and the environment.

Biosolids Program–Anita Yap

Biosolids are wastewater solids that have undergone sufficient treatment to make them safe for land application. These wastewater residuals are desirable fertilizers and soil conditioners. DEQ works with domestic wastewater treatment facilities to assure proper stabilization, application, management, and monitoring of solids on sites used to improve soil tilth and to grow a variety of crops. Biosolids applications are controlled by detailed site authorization letters that together with biosolids management plans, are linked directly to the Water Quality permits of wastewater treatment facilities.

Wastewater Reuse–Anita Yap

DEQ staff work with municipal and industrial wastewater facilities to permit the recycling of treated wastewater effluent and provide technical assistance to those facilities engaged in the practice of reuse. Wastewater reuse is a tool in the "tool box" for municipalities and potentially industrial wastewater dischargers as another option for managing their treated wastewater. Having additional "tools" provides these stakeholders with options that may be more economical and/or environmentally sound, and can be an additional source of water for non-drinking water practices. Most wastewater reuse occurs through land application to crops and golf courses, and there is increasing interest to reuse treated effluent for industrial and commercial applications. DEQ works with the Oregon Healthy Authority and Water Resources Department on the permitting of this practice.

401 Water Quality Certification–Steve Mrazik

Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act requires that any federal license or permit to conduct an activity that may result in a discharge to waters of the State receive certification from DEQ that the activity complies with water quality requirements and standards before the activity is allowed. In order to provide a certification, DEQ reviews proposed project applications to dredge, fill, or otherwise alter a waterway or wetland to ensure that the projects will meet water quality program requirements. The federal relicensing of hydroelectric projects also requires a 401 water quality certification (WQC) from DEQ as a condition of the operating license of the facility.

For dredge and fill projects, DEQ issues approximately 150 individual WQCs per biennia that contain conditions that provide protective measures for water quality and beneficial uses. DEQ provides support for EPA reviews of 401 water quality certification program activities related to proposed dredge and fill projects. Additionally, DEQ provides a great deal of technical assistance throughout the permit process. DEQ also issues programmatic type WQCs that cover groups of activities with protective conditions in an effort to provide a streamlined approach to the regulatory process.

During the course of this PPA/PPG, EPA may allocate funds that could be used to enhance the state's 401 program. DEQ will work with EPA to identify any potential for requesting specific funding from EPA to enhance 401 reviews, oversight and field reviews consistent with existing program objectives. EPA will notify DEQ of any potential funding opportunities and respond to any DEQ request for additional funding.

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Environmental Outcome: These activities help to ensure that adequate controls are in place so that point source discharges, dredge and fill activities and the recertification of hydroelectric projects do not result in water quality standards violations and will contribute to water quality improvements as measured by water quality monitoring and other environmental data.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
5.1	Continue to issue and reissue NPDES and permits. There are approximately 1200 individual permittees in Oregon, including 69 NPDES majors and 287NPDES minors. DEQ will improve the NPDES permit issuance rate during this agreement period in order to reduce the backlog of expired permits. Strive towards EPA's national target to operate a program with less than a 10% backlog rate on a facility basis.	EPA will review DEQ NPDES permits which contain compliance schedules. EPA review of these permits will occur prior to public notice. EPA may also review permits during the public notice process and proposed final permits consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement. EPA's goal is to average one permit review per month during this period. EPA's designee for reviewing draft permits is Karen Burgess.	Develop and implement a permit issuance plan by February of each year that identifies specific NPDES permits intended to be reissued during the upcoming year. Transmit the issuance plan to EPA annually. Improve permit issuance rate during this biennium in order to reduce the current backlog of expired permits.	2/15 2/16 Ongoing	Partial	WQ-12 WQ-19a
5.2	Issue "Priority Permits" as identified jointly with EPA at the start of each federal fiscal year.	EPA will work with DEQ staff on identification and tracking of priority permits.	Issue 80% of the priority permits identified during each federal fiscal year cycle, subject to available resources.	Ongoing		
5.3	Participate with EPA in a Permit Quality Review (PQR) of the Oregon NPDES program in 2015. Review and comment on draft PQR report	EPA will initiate and coordinate the PQR review with ODEQ. The process will involve EPA review of ODEQ permits and records and an on-site meeting in Oregon. EPA will develop the draft and final PQR reports.	Final PQR report issued by EPA in 2015.	2015		
5.4	Implement revised water quality criteria for aquatic life and human health in the NPDES program.	Technical Assistance (TA); EPA timely review and comment on draft policies and guidance.	DEQ will evaluate NPDES effluent data for toxic pollutants that may contribute or cause an exceedence of water quality criteria using a revised and comprehensive methodology.	Ongoing		

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
5.5	Develop state-wide permit policies, guidance and tools to make the permits program more consistent, effective and efficient. This includes identifying and developing experts on various permit subjects such as mixing zones and reasonable potential analysis to improve permit quality and consistency.	Technical Assistance (TA); EPA timely review and comment on draft policies and guidance; and other program support as needed.	Revise permit templates and guidance as necessary to reflect program developments. Continue to develop and implement training curriculum. Conduct permit writer's workshop. Develop fee rulemakings.	Ongoing As scheduled Annually	Partial	
5.6	Permits shall include water-quality based effluent limits (WQBELs) as needed.	Provide permit review and oversight as appropriate.	WQBELs are included in permits where reasonable potential is found. Fact Sheets document reasonable potential and WQBELs.	Ongoing	Partial	
5.7	Implement State stormwater program.		- Renew One Phase I permit. - Develop and implement general permitting approach for phase two MS4 communities. - Begin renewal of construction stormwater permits - Implement 1200COLS; 1200C, 1200A and 1200Z permits. - Work with local govt. agencies to assist DEQ in program implementation.	6/15 12/15 6/15 Ongoing Ongoing	Partial	WQ- 13a WQ- 13b WQ-13c
5.8	DEQ will conduct wastewater reuse activities.	EPA will provide TA; timely program support as needed.	Review recycled water use plans and provide technical assistance and program oversight from HQ and regional offices.	Ongoing	Partial	
5.9	DEQ will conduct biosolids/sewage sludge activities.	EPA will provide TA; timely program support as needed.	- Review biosolids management plans during	Ongoing	Partial	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
			permit renewal or as needed. - Issue land application site authorization letters as needed. - Provide TA and program oversight from each DEQ regional office and HQ.			
5.10	Implement the Pretreatment Program.	EPA will provide TA; timely program support as needed.	- DEQ's pretreatment work plan includes: - Oversee development of new programs as necessary, - Provide technical assistance and categorical determinations,	Ongoing	Partial	WQ-14a WQ-14b
5.11	DEQ will participate in Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reporting.	EPA will provide a list of items to be reported under the NPDES permit program by July 1 of each year along with the due dates for each item.	DEQ will provide information required under the GPRA (resources permitting).	6/30/15	Partial	PAMs are under GPRA

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Element 6: Compliance Assurance and Enforcement
DEQ contact: Dennis Ades
EPA contact: Jeff Kenknight

Site inspections, compliance assurance and enforcement are key elements of the NPDES permitting program. DEQ and EPA will collaborate to implement Clean Water Act Action Plan implementation policies in Oregon. DEQ will continue to improve permit compliance reporting and public accountability through improvements in electronic reporting system and automated compliance evaluations. DEQ and EPA will coordinate NPDES permitting, compliance and enforcement activities to efficiently achieve program priorities and desired outcomes.

Compliance inspections for major and non-major (minor) sources are scheduled to facilitate permit issuance on a watershed cycle. Offsite evaluations and targeted inspections of other permitted sources are based on environmental outcomes and other criteria; sources with compliance schedules, mutual agreement and orders, or technical assistance needs are prioritized. Enforcement actions follow guidance directives to ensure statewide consistency.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
6.1	DEQ will conduct compliance assistance and compliance assurance activities as appropriate (see additional detail below).	TA and support as needed.	- TA provided to permittees. - DMRs from individual permittees reviewed.	Ongoing	Partial .	
6.2	DEQ will respond to significant public complaints.	TA and support as needed.	- Prompt response to complaints that involve potential significant threats to public health and the environment. - Investigate spills. - Enforcement actions as warranted.	Ongoing	Partial	
6.3	DEQ will continue its inspection program of major and minor facilities. DEQ will implement the Clean Water Act Compliance Monitoring Strategy (CMS) to ensure adequate inspection coverage.	As resources allow, Region may schedule joint and/or oversight inspections with DEQ.	- DEQ will conduct inspections at major facilities every other year. Major facilities that qualify for offsite evaluations will be inspected once each five year permit cycle. - DEQ will conduct inspections at non-major facilities once every five years. DEQ will target additional NPDES compliance efforts in targeted watersheds and environmental outcomes or NPDES compliance history.	Ongoing	Partial .	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
			Stormwater: - Inspect 10% of industrial stormwater facilities per year. - Inspect 10% of construction sites 5 acres or larger per year - Inspect 5% of construction sites less than 5 acres per year. - Conduct compliance activities on Phase I and Phase II MS4 permittees. -DEQ will participate in EPA audits of major MS4 programs in Oregon. Pretreatment: - DEQ will audit three approved active pretreatment programs each year. - During each audit an oversight inspection will be conducted of up to two Industrial Users to the POTW. - DEQ will conduct Pretreatment Compliance Inspections based on annual report results.			
6.4	DEQ will use the NPDES Compliance Monitoring Strategy Plan and End of Year Report provided by EPA. The annual CMS plan for the upcoming calendar year must be submitted to EPA by December 31 of each year.	Provide report template.	Annual CMS plan and report	Annually		
6.5	DEQ will pursue timely and appropriate enforcement actions as warranted.	TA and program support as needed.	Formal enforcement actions taken pursuant to state law and rule.	Ongoing	Partial	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
6.6	DEQ will on an annual basis report all final formal enforcement actions issued and/or closed in the previous calendar year for all NPDES major and minor facilities		This annual report shall be submitted to EPA by September 30th of each year. The report shall be formatted to include Case Name, EPA Class, NPDES Permit Number, Case Number, Action Type, Issued Date, Penalty Assessed, Final Penalty Paid, Compliance Complete Date, and Case Closed Date.	Ongoing	Partial	
6.7	DEQ will work with EPA to update EPA/DEQ agreements, as needed.	EPA will work with DEQ to update EPA/DEQ agreements, as needed.	- EPA/DEQ agreements related to NPDES will be reviewed to determine if revisions are needed. Agreements include the 2010 NPDES MOA. EPA will coordinate internally amongst permitting and compliance groups. - DEQ will coordinate internally across DEQ regions, as appropriate. - Updated agreements, as needed	Annually by October 31st of each year	Partial	
6.8	DEQ will participate in quarterly planning/coordination calls with EPA-NCU.	EPA-NPDES Compliance Unit will participate in quarterly planning/coordination calls with DEQ.	- Coordination of inspection and enforcement work and improved work-sharing, as needed	Timelines per SRF report	Partial	
6.9	DEQ, including Regions as appropriate, will meet annually with EPA-NPDES Permitting and Compliance Units to discuss priorities, performance expectations, updates on issues and activities, inspection and enforcement targets, and opportunities for integrating work between EPA and DEQ.	EPA will meet annually with DEQ, including Regions as appropriate, to discuss priorities, performance expectations, updates on issues and activities, inspection and enforcement targets, and opportunities for integrating work between DEQ and EPA.	Annual integrated work planning session.	Annually by October 31st of each year	Partial	
6.10	Per EPA-OECA protocol, DEQ will complete the annual review and data verification of DEQ-generated compliance and enforcement data in ECHO and ICIS-NPDES during this	EPA will use ECHO data for FFY 2014 to conduct the next SRF review that begins in spring 2015 and will use ECHO data for FFY 2015 to develop an annual Data Metric Analysis. EPA	Verified Data and assessment of SRF metrics based on verified data.	February of each year for verified data.	Partial	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
	PPA/PPG period. DEQ will supplement with state data any gaps in ECHO data used for the SRF.	will consider state data that supplements gaps in the ECHO data.				
6.11	DEQ will participate in the implementation (e.g., file availability, coordination) of the SRF evaluation scheduled to begin in spring 2015.	EPA will provide DEQ with timely information on the SRF review and will provide DEQ with a draft report for comment prior to the final report.	Quadrennial SRF review and report.	Final SRF Report to be completed no later than Dec 31, 2016.	Partial	
6.12	DEQ will address areas of improvement and areas that need attention as identified in the 2014~~1~~6 State Review Framework report.	EPA will provide review and input to assist DEQ in addressing SRF findings.	Outputs per each relevant SRF finding.	Timelines per SRF report	Partial	

Element 7: WQ Data Analysis, Management and Monitoring

DEQ contact: Gene Foster (data) and Aaron Borisenko (monitoring)
EPA contact: Jeannine Brown (data) and Gretchen Hayslip (monitoring)

Water Quality Data Management

Water quality data management is an integral element for the operation of the Water Quality Program. There are a variety of data management systems used by various subprograms in the Water Quality Program including the NPDES, TMDL, NPS, and Monitoring subprograms, as well as the Laboratory Environmental Assessment Division (LEAD). The NPDES data stream is foundational to DEQ's management and EPA's oversight of the Oregon Water Quality program. This performance period will see the Oregon program's continued reporting to ICIS-NPDES. Acquiring an Oregon electronic discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) submission system will also be necessary in order to prepare for several upcoming rules and changing NPDES reporting requirements.

Water Quality Data Analysis

DEQ has made the development of Watershed Approach Basin Reports a priority in order to guide the agency's efforts to help protect, improve and enhance the quality of Oregon waterways. Each report pulls together available water quality and other environmental information into a single document to produce a basin-based water quality status and action plan. The reports describe water quality conditions and include recommendations for actions that DEQ and others who are interested in these basins can take to improve water quality.

To produce these basin documents, DEQ follows a "watershed approach" that looks at all factors influencing water quality in a certain region. This approach combines the expertise of DEQ's 17 water quality sub-programs with a commitment to working with local stakeholders (communities, watershed councils and conservation districts) to find smart solutions to local water quality issues. It also includes working with applicable local, state and federal agencies on these issues. To support the Watershed Approach DEQ HQ, Region, and LEAD staff analyze water quality data for comparison to water quality standards, beneficial use impairment, and trends. This information is used to support the watershed based planning process.

Water Quality Monitoring

Water quality monitoring and assessment provides the foundation for effective water quality management as well as the basis for tracking violations. Water quality monitoring programs provide information on the status and trends of water quality in Oregon and identify the causes of impairment. Monitoring is conducted to determine if water quality supports beneficial uses, to understand if standards are being met and to identify new water quality problems. Streams that do not meet water quality standards are placed on the 303(d) list and will have TMDLs developed for them. In order to develop TMDLs, studies must be conducted to determine the sources and loads of pollutants affecting the water body and how those vary over time and space. DEQ is engaged in several other types of monitoring studies, including the following:

- Studies to determine the relationship between water quality, habitat conditions and biological condition.
- Studies to determine threats to human and ecological health from toxic compounds.
- Studies to identify threats to groundwater.

LEAD also collects water samples and analyzes the results to support other DEQ programs that respond to inquiries from the public. In addition, the laboratory certifies environmental laboratories in cooperation with ODA and OHA under the National Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). The Laboratory works with other agencies to monitor Oregon's progress under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and provides equipment and technical support to watershed councils for water quality monitoring.

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Water quality monitoring is necessary to understand how well Oregon is protecting the uses of its water. DEQ monitors water quality by collecting water quality samples, and then performing chemical analysis and statistical analysis of the resulting data. The Water Quality Program is responsible for monitoring and assessing Oregon's 52,000, miles of rivers, 400,000 acres of lakes, 56,000 acres of tidal wetlands, 360 miles of coastal ocean and 206 square miles of estuaries, harbors and bays. DEQ augments its water quality data by using monitoring data from a wide variety of sources, including watershed councils and federal agencies. However, all data must first be reviewed to ensure proper quality control protocols were used.

Environmental Outcome: Effective management and analysis of water quality data provides a means for tracking and assessing the effectiveness of water quality protection and improvement efforts, supporting an adaptive management approach that will result in water quality improvements as measured through water quality monitoring and the other environmental data.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
7.1	DEQ will continue to execute sustainable processes to maintain accurate data transfers from State data systems to ICIS.	EPA R10 will support and assist with acquiring funding from EPA HQ.	- Continued complete and timely data transfers to ICIS through batch upload routines and EPA's ICIS interface screens.	As scheduled by EPA	Partial	
7.2	DEQ will purchase or develop an Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report application and then work toward implementation.	EPA R10 will support and assist with acquiring funding from EPA HQ.	- The capability for individual sources to submit DMRs electronically to Oregon DEQ. - The capability to process DMRs from non-major individual sources and input the data into ICIS.	Ongoing		
7.3	Ambient Monitoring Network -DEQ will continue to monitor approximately 130 ambient water quality station 6 times annually throughout Oregon. These stations provide status and trends data for understanding water quality.	TA; consultation	- Continue entering data into the database. - The Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI) will continue to be updated annually. Annual reports will be prepared on water quality trends and indicators. - Data will be used to support the 303(d) assessment process. - Data will be used for the 305(b)/Watershed Assessments.	1/13 1/14	Partial	
7.4	Collect water quality data to support TMDL development.		TMDL developed on schedule and supported by adequate data.	Ongoing	Partial	
7.5	Conduct 27 site visits in Oregon as part of the National Coastal Conditions Assessment.		- Provide data for upload to EPA management system.	10/30/2015	Yes	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
			- Use information in the narrative section of the 305(b) report/Watershed Assessments when available.			
7.6	Collect water quality, biological data and physical habitat data at 30 randomly selected sites in an Oregon basin or watershed.		Water quality, biological data and physical habitat available for use in integrated report and Basin Assessments	October 2015	Yes	
7.7	Collect water quality, biological data and physical habitat data at 30 randomly selected sites in an Oregon basins or watershed.		Water quality, biological data and physical habitat available for use in integrated report and Basin Assessments	October 2016	Yes	
7.8	Identify business requirements for migrating DEQ water quality, biology and habitat data into WQX		Business requirements for migration of water quality, biology and habitat data into WQX/STORET identifies	June 2015	Partial	
7.9	Conduct analysis of water quality data for Watershed Approach Basin Reports	TA and consultation	Watershed Approach Basin Reports for three basins per year	Ongoing	Partial	
7.10	DEQ will collaborate with EPA, as resources allow, on EPA monitoring projects conducted in Oregon.	EPA will keep DEQ informed about their monitoring activities in Oregon and share data as it becomes available	To be determined	As scheduled by EPA	Partial	

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Element 8: Management of Nonpoint Sources of Pollution

DEQ contact: Gene Foster
EPA contact: David Croxton

Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to have nonpoint source (NPS) management programs based on assessments of the amounts and origins of NPS pollution in the state. The Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments required development of additional management measures for NPS within the coastal zone. Nonpoint source pollution comes from numerous diffuse sources such as runoff from roads, forestry operations, on-site disposal, farms and construction sites. This type of pollution is understood to be the largest source of water quality impairment in Oregon, as well as the rest of the United States. Federal grants cover the majority of cost for Oregon's NPS program, which protects and restores both surface water and groundwater. During the 2014-2016 biennium, DEQ expects to provide close to $2 million to local organizations for nonpoint source projects such as public education and watershed restoration. DEQ's NPS program also includes staff, which performs the following activities:

- Characterization of NPS problems/concerns.
- Monitoring to support and determine effectiveness of BMP programs.
- Best management practices development/implementation.
- Coordination between stakeholders.
- Liaison support staff to other state and federal agencies.
- Restoration activities.
- Development and modeling for NPS TMDLs.
- Development of UAA/SSC as related to NPS activities; and
- Public education.

Another area of work involves supporting ODA in the implementation of the Agriculture Water Quality Management Program and biennial reviews of area plans and rules. Basin coordinators and HQ staff analyze existing water quality data and provide a summary of the analysis to ODA and Local Advisory Committees for biennial reviews. DEQ will compare water quality data to water quality standards and analyze the water quality data for trends. The purpose of DEQ participation is to ensure that updated water quality information is considered during biennial reviews. Basin coordinators and HQ staff will also be involved in the design and application of ODA's effectiveness monitoring of area plans. When ODA is in the planning stages to develop effectiveness monitoring studies to evaluate how well area plans and rules are meeting TMDL load allocations, DEQ will assist in the formulation of the goals and objectives (the questions to be answered) of the monitoring study. The purpose of DEQ's participation is to ensure that the study is focused on outcomes that are directly related to load allocation targets and to ensure that the data collected and the analysis proposed is sufficient to answer these questions.

Environmental Outcome: Active management and control of nonpoint sources of pollution will reduce the amount of nonpoint source pollution getting into Oregon's waterways, resulting in water quality improvements as measured by water quality data and measures in WQMPs and TMDL implementation plans.

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
8.1	Distribute 319 grants to fund project proposals to Oregon's priority basins based on TMDL development and implementation, drinking water source areas and GWMAs.	Assist with criteria updates as needed. Target Oregon's priority watersheds for funding. Provide technical support and review of basin plans based on TMDL development and implementation and the 9-Key Elements for	Solicit and select projects.	05/15 and 05/16	YES	

#	DEQ Commitment	EPA Commitment	Outputs	Target Date	Supported by PPG?	EPA PAM
		watershed based planning.				
8.2	Prepare an annual report of NPS program accomplishments.	Review and take final action on annual report.	NPS Annual Report	03/15 and 03/16	YES	
8.3	Determine with EPA available NPS Success Stories documenting either water quality progress or full restoration under PAM.	Provide assistance in development of NPS Success Stories.	NPS Success Stories	9/14 and 9/15	YES	SP-12 WQ-10
8.4	Enter GRTS 319 mandated elements to 319 project tracking data by national deadlines, including load reductions as available.	Provide technical assistance for GRTS-related function.	Data reflecting progress and status of 319 implementation.	2/15, 2/16 load reduction, other GRTS data (National GRTS reporting deadlines	YES	WQ-9a WQ-9b WQ-9c
8.5	Work with EPA to review TMDLs and other basins plans for meeting EPA's 9 Key Element watershed based planning guidance.	Provide technical support and review of basin plans based on TMDL development and implementation and the 9 Key Elements watershed guidance.	Develop strategies to leverage current resources for development of a watershed framework that integrates TMDLs and NPS Programs and is consistent with EPAs 9 Key Elements watershed plan model. Inform DEQ HQ and Regional staff about the Watershed Framework and the linkages between the various DEQ Water Quality subprograms. Develop conceptual model for management practice reporting system for implementation monitoring of WQMPs.	6/13	YES	
8.6	Implement Agency Toxics Reduction Strategy.		Implement a toxics reduction strategy that incorporates air, land and water. This effort includes the Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships, Pesticide Collection Events, and other priority activities.	Ongoing	Partial	
8.7	Ag Area Plan & Rule biennial reviews and ODA/DEQ MOA implementation	TA and consultation	Review and comment on ODA's agricultural area rules and plans during their biennial review process.	Ongoing	Partial	

Element 9: Source Water Protection

DEQ contacts: Gene Foster
EPA contacts: Susan Eastman

Source Water Protection Program

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments (SDWA) of 1996 provided resources to states to focus more attention on the source areas for public water systems instead of solely relying upon treatment to achieve clean drinking water. Approximately 75% of Oregon's citizens get their drinking water from public water systems. To address the assessment requirements of the SDWA, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), teamed up with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The two agencies have established a Memorandum of Understanding to coordinate their ongoing work.

The two agencies have worked closely since 1998 to share the responsibilities of implementing the program. DEQ's role in that work includes computer database/GIS system maintenance, contamination source inventories, surface water delineations, and susceptibility analyses. DEQ provides technical assistance to public water systems and communities to develop and implement drinking water protection actions. Source water protection is accomplished through the implementation of Clean Water Act (CWA). DEQ works to reduce pollutants in source waters through various point and nonpoint source control programs so that the source waters meet CWA standards.
DEQ's source water protection work is reported to EPA Region 10 in its annual report---upcoming submittal dates are September 2014 and September 2015. These annual reports are completed in conjunction with the OHA and include an accounting of the total population and public water systems that implement new source water protection strategies every year.

Element 10: Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

DEQ contacts: Anita Yap
EPA contacts: Paula vanHaagen

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program

In 1987 Congress established the CWSRF program to replace the Construction Grants program that provided direct grants to communities to complete sewer infrastructure projects. EPA oversees the CWSRF program and each state and Puerto Rico to implement the program. The program makes low-interest funding available to address water quality. Congress continues to appropriate funds to EPA for the purpose of capitalizing the CWSRF program each year. Each state must contribute a minimum matching amount of 20 percent of its federal grant to the program annually.

DEQ administers the CWSRF program in Oregon and provides low-cost loans and bond purchase agreements for the planning, design and construction of a variety of projects that address water quality improvement and protection. Oregon laws allow the use of these funds to public agencies only including cities, counties, sanitary districts, soil and water conservation districts, irrigation districts, school districts, and various special districts. A majority of the funds are provided to cities that address wastewater treatment needs and thus help to meet the state's water quality standards. These standards are necessary to protect beneficial uses such as recreation, fish habitat, boating, irrigation and drinking water. While continuing to serve traditional municipal wastewater needs, the CWSRF program also provides funding and incentives to address nonpoint source water pollution and is integrating sustainable approaches to water quality improvement and protection. Each type of loan or bond purchase agreement DEQ offers has different financial terms, and is intended to provide communities with choices when financing water quality improvements. In 2010, DEQ hired two regional engineers who work directly with communities to ascertain sustainable wastewater infrastructure needs and incorporate feasible approaches, and to identify available financial options. DEQ also continues to work with other funding agencies in Oregon to assist communities by identifying viable financing options for eligible projects.

Each year Oregon's program makes approximately $50 million available statewide for water quality improvements. Oregon's capitalization grant in 2014 will provide approximately $15 million of the $185 million available funds. To date, DEQ has provided loans to 149 communities totaling more than $1.1 billion. This includes about $44.3 million provided to 13 projects under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009."

In 2013, DEQ worked to implement the recommendations for the 2012 rulemaking advisory committee report. DEQ continues to work on implementation of the longer-term financing rules that were adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission in January 2014. In 2014 DEQ will work with EPA Region 10 staff to develop an alternative State Environmental Review Process (SERP). In the alternative SERP, DEQ will identify categories of projects that will be waived from demonstration of compliance with applicable environmental cross-cutting authorities.DEQ will continue to provide assistance to small communities and help small communities develop more green infrastructure projects.

Although EPA oversees the CWSRF program, federal regulations allow states broad flexibility in establishing and implementing their revolving funds. EPA works closely with each state in providing technical assistance and oversight to ensure consistency with federal regulations. DEQ and EPA Region 10 maintain a mutual agreement to operate the program in Oregon which stipulates the procedures and expectations of the program. EPA's regional Oregon CWSRF coordinator and DEQ's CWSRF program staff work closely together in support of Oregon's program. EPA evaluates Oregon's financial and program procedures each year through a site visit and annual report. DEQ provides EPA with an intended plan for the state's use of its fund annually, and also provides an annual report to EPA on the program's accomplishments during the state fiscal year. DEQ will report on environmental outcomes by completing an environmental benefits evaluation for each project in EPA's environmental benefits system for the CWSRF.

APPENDIX C: WATER QUALITY PROGRAM COMPONENT

What is a Program Activity Measure (PAM)?

From the "National Water Program Guidance Appendix: FY 2006 Final Measures and Commitments".

"PAMs address activities to be implemented by EPA Headquarters, EPA Regional Offices, or by States/Tribes that administer national programs. They are the basis for monitoring progress in implementing programs to accomplish the environmental improvements described in the new Strategic plan."

In April of 2005, the National Water Program published Guidance describing strategies for meeting the water related goals established in the Environmental Protection Agency Strategic Plan and defining the measures to be used to assess progress in meeting the goals in the Plan in FY 2008. Some of the measures included "targets," or increments of progress that might be accomplished under the measures in FY 2008.

The Guidance includes an Appendix that identifies the specific measures that support each water subobjective Plan. The Appendix includes all measures related to water programs, including the environmental/public health measures state in the EPA Strategic Plan (i.e. subobjectives and strategic targets) and the measures of activity in a range of program areas that support each subobjective (i.e. Program Activity Measures or PAMs).

What PAMs apply to the PPA?

The matrix has a column identifying the EPA PAMs. These have been suggested by the EPA program managers as appropriate.

Where can I go for additional information regarding PAMs?

http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/documents/05guidance.html